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Labor's Big Victory Likely to Restrain Israeli Settlements

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — The Labor Party leader, Yitzhak Rabin, vowed Wednesday to use his triumph in Israel's parliamentary election to put the brakes on expansion of "political" settlements in the occupied territories.

He also said he would repair relations with the United States in hopes of reviving Israel's request for U.S.-backed loan guarantees.

Speaking the day after his defeat of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud coalition, Mr. Rabin signaled a willingness to bring into a new government one or more of the smaller religious or rightist parties, as long as they heeded to his overall goals.

Although election results will not be final until Friday, nearly complete tallies showed that, in addition to the leftist Meretz alliance, Mr. Rabin would need the support of at least one other party to form a governing coalition. Mr. Rabin made no commitments Wednesday, and analysts predicted weeks of intense jockeying over the terms of the coalition.

Likud officials, meanwhile, acknowledged that Mr. Rabin was in a strong position to form the next government without them, dashing hopes for a unity government between the two major parties.

One Likud official said Mr. Shamir, 76, was likely to step aside in the coming months. After an emotional address to Likud workers early Wednesday, Mr. Shamir told Israeli television that he was at the end of his "personal road."

Mr. Rabin has promised to move quickly on Palestinian autonomy negotiations, and his victory was welcomed by some Arab participants in the peace talks with Israel.

During a news conference in Tel Aviv on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Rabin, 70, expressed hope that he could revive Israel's request for \$10 billion in U.S.-backed loan guarantees, which the Bush administration rejected in a dispute with Mr. Shamir over expansion of settlements in Israeli-occupied territories.

Mr. Rabin has pledged to curb what he has called "political" settlements amid large Palestinian population centers that the Likud government has been constructing at a rapid pace, while preserving other settlements he said were necessary for Israel's security. He predicted Wednesday that this would make it "easier" to obtain the loan guarantees.

"I have nothing in my pocket," he said. "I won't come and say I have a promise to show." But he added

that he had enjoyed long and frequent contacts with the United States.

U.S. officials have said they would prefer to work with a Rabin-led government, and an effort to demonstrate improved ties is expected after the new government is formed.

Mr. Rabin faces a complex task in the weeks ahead in forging a coalition and appointing cabinet ministers. Mr. Rabin and Shimon Peres, another Labor leader, have a long-running intraparty rivalry that has prompted speculation about whether Mr. Rabin would give Mr. Peres one of the other major positions in his government, such as defense or foreign minister.

Mr. Rabin said he would make the decisions and would let others "try to blackmail" him into choices.

Although Labor soundly defeated Likud, the margin of victory was not large enough under Israel's system of proportional representation for Mr. Rabin to form a government on his own.

As of Wednesday night, Labor commanded 45 seats in the 120-seat Knesset, or parliament, and the Meretz alliance, also part of the leftist bloc, held 12. The Arab parties, which would not formally be part of any coalition, held 5 seats. The Labor-Meretz total of 57 is shy of the 61 votes needed for a stable governing coalition, which means Mr. Rabin will have to seek a partner among the rightist and religious parties.

To qualify for a seat in the Knesset, a party must get at least 1.5 percent of the vote. An intricate process was continuing Wednesday to re-allocate the votes of those parties that failed to meet the test, and the final results could adjust the total held by the other parties by one or two seats. Also, the votes of soldiers were still being counted.

Mr. Rabin said he had ruled out trying to form a minority government with just the leftist Meretz alliance, and in his remarks opened the door to a round of behind-the-scenes negotiations over how the government would be formed.

Mr. Rabin warned that he would not be held hostage to the demands of extremist parties that have often wrung subsidies and other concessions as their price for participating in a coalition government. He said anyone who wants to talk about joining should not bring "irrelevant issues" into the talks.

He said his new government "won't just represent the radical right or the radical left."

As a practical matter, however, the interests and demands of the smaller parties are often in conflict.

See ISRAEL, Page 8



Yitzhak Rabin, the Labor Party leader, speaking at a news conference in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. He said he would try to repair relations with the United States.

The Dollar Takes a Tumble After Bush Speaks His Mind

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — A renewal of the White House campaign against the Federal Reserve combined with further evidence of a slow U.S. economic recovery to hammer down the dollar on Wednesday.

Some financial analysts wondered whether President George Bush was acting "out of political desperation." Ronald Reagan stood behind the Fed in its fight against inflation, Mickey Levy of CRI Government Securities said. "Here we have the chairman of the central bank dealing with inflation, and the White House is undercutting him every inch of the way."

The latest imbroglio came when Mr. Bush, in an interview with The New York Times published Wednesday, said, "I'd like to see another lowering of interest rates. I think there's room to do that. I can understand people worrying about inflation. But I don't think that's the big problem now."

The remark, published on the front page, hit the currency markets about the same time as a Commerce Department report that durable goods orders had fallen 2.4 percent in May, the steepest drop since last December. (Page 15)

Economists were looking for a modest rise to confirm a slow but sustainable recovery.

The dollar dropped more than a penny to 1.5496 Deutsche marks, a six-month low, from 1.5663 Tuesday. It also lost about half a yen to 126.350, from Tuesday's 127.285. Dealers on both sides of the Atlantic expected it to head lower.

"With the White House pressing for lower inter-

Arabs See Boost for Peace

Several Arab leaders, including officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Wednesday that an Israeli government headed by Yitzhak Rabin, the Labor Party leader, would improve chances for a peace agreement between Israel and Arab states.

"The election result will give a strong push to peace efforts and the reaping of a golden opportunity to achieve historic reconciliation between Israel and the Arabs," said Osama Baz, a senior adviser to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

The reactions, according to many Arab commentators, had more to do with the downfall of the hard-line Likud bloc of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir than with the ascendancy of Labor.

"The Israeli public voted against war and the terrorism of Shamir," Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, declared in Cairo.

Other officials also were elated. "I am sure that if Mr. Rabin begins negotiations with Palestinian leaders, the problem will be solved," said a PLO official, Bassam Abu Sharif.

Jordanian officials also voiced approval. (Page 8)

A Lecture to U.S. on Equality Lee Kuan Yew Ties Racial Policy to Economy

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — America must face up to differences between races in educational performance if it is to revive its economy and sustain international leadership, says Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's elder statesman.

In an interview with editors and executives of the International Herald Tribune, he said the United States played a key role in maintaining stability and prosperity in Asia and the Pacific.

But Mr. Lee expressed concern at the decline of U.S. economic strength and said that to restore it, American education and work practices should be changed.

Officials in Japan and other high-growth economies in East Asia hold similar views, but few are prepared to speak out on the sensitive issue of race.

Mr. Lee was critical of U.S. educational authorities for what he said was a refusal to accept differences in learning aptitude between blacks, whites and other races in America.

Any attempt to avoid racial identification in testing is foolish, he said. The practice of blind testing "is either the hypocrisy or idiocy of your academics," he added.

Mr. Lee was asked whether he thought Singapore was an example the United States might follow on matters of education and race. Singapore is a multiracial island-state in which Chinese make up just over 78 percent of the population, Malays 15 percent and Indians 7 percent.

"The first thing is we bring the problems out into the open," he replied. "If you pretend that the problem doesn't exist, and that in fact [the Malays] can score as well as the Chinese in mathematics, then you have created yourself an enormous myth which you will be stuck with. And there will be great disillusionment."

But with successful Malays helping less successful Malays and the government providing remedial assistance, Malay Singaporeans substantially improved their math performance in the last 10 years.

"They do not bring handbags to school," Mr. Lee said, referring to the armed violence that disrupts



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir leaving his home in Jerusalem after Likud's defeat. He said he was at the end of his "personal road," and a party official said it was likely Mr. Shamir would step aside.

Kiosk

U.S. Calls Libyan Offer Inadequate

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Libyan offer to turn over two suspects in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 to the Arab League or the United Nations falls far short of what the UN Security Council demanded, the State Department said Wednesday.

The State Department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, recalled that the Security Council had required that the two Libyans be turned over for trial either in Scotland or in the United States. Pan Am Flight 103 was destroyed over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, on its way to the United States, with the loss of 270 lives.

General News
Cigarette manufacturers were dealt a blow by the U.S. Supreme Court. Page 2.

Science
The food you may consider trendy today may be tomorrow's TV dinner. Page 10.

Dow Jones	Up 5.08
S&P 500	Up 3,290.70
The Dollar in New York	DM 1.5498
DM	1.5498
Pound	1.8795
Yen	126.35
FF	5.217

Crossword Page 10.

A Thinking Exit From Nightmare Alley

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A new way to stop nightmares is helping people who have suffered from them regularly, some for more than 30 years, with a single treatment session.

The method is remarkably simple: Rehearse an alternative scenario for the bad dream.

Nightmare sufferers are taught to rewrite their most terrifying dreams with soothing scripts of their choosing. They then mentally rehearse those new scenarios each day on their own.

The alternative need not have a happy ending; it merely needs to be reassuring to the dreamer. Somehow this seemingly elementary exercise appears to put an end to the nightmares, according to a report of a study in the May issue of The American Journal of Psychiatry by Robert Kessler and colleagues at the University of New Mexico.

In the study, 28 volunteers who had suffered from chronic nightmares an average of 19 years were treated in a single session and given instructions in how to rehearse changed versions of their nightmares. The average reduction in the frequency of nightmares after seven months was from more than four a week to about two.

For four of the volunteers who had nightmares for an average 23 years, the bad dreams ceased entirely. There was no change in the volunteers during a two-month waiting period before treatment, when they were simply asked to keep diaries of their nightmares.

The results from a single session of instruction in rehearsing the revised nightmares proved as effective as six sessions of therapy involving desensitizing people to their nightmares with deep muscle relaxation, the researchers said.

Studies estimate that from 5 to 15 percent of people suffer from recurrent nightmares, anxiety dreams so powerful that they awaken the dreamer. While some psychiatric medications suppress nightmares, when the medication is stopped the nightmares usually return with renewed ferocity.

The instructions to the volunteers for changing nightmares were to select a recent nightmare and write it down and then to rewrite it in any way they wished. Then they were told to relax and to rehearse the new version in their minds for three consecutive days, or until the nightmare went away.

Sometimes the changes in scripts seemed odd, although they worked. One patient, for example, changed a nightmare in which a man chased her with a gun, by ending it with her being shot.

"I never would have thought of that," said Joseph Neidhardt, a psychiatrist who took part in the research. "But she told me, 'If I died I wouldn't have to worry anymore.' She rehearsed it, and her nightmare stopped."

Baker Urges Speed On Mideast Talks

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d called Wednesday for a quick resumption of Middle East peace talks once the new Labor-led Israeli government takes office, but he said it was too early to speculate about whether Washington would now grant Israel its long-sought loan guarantees.

"I would hope that we could see the next round of bilateral discussions taking place just as soon as it is conveniently possible in the aftermath of the formation of a new Israeli government," Mr. Baker said in his first reaction to the Israeli election.

Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab states have held four rounds of talks in Washington since direct negotiations began in November.

The most recent session of the Middle East peace talks ended in early April with the various parties having nothing but procedural agreements to show for their efforts. They had tentatively agreed to meet again in Rome, sometime after the Israeli election.

Mr. Baker added that the Bush administration "said throughout the election period that we would work closely with whatever government would emerge and we will of course be doing that with whatever government is formed, working to strengthen and deepen the partnership between the United States and Israel and to promote our mutual objective of peace with security with Israel."

The secretary, however, declined to be drawn into any predictions about the still-pending Israeli request for \$10 billion in loan guarantees to help absorb Russian immigrants.

Israel effectively withdrew the request in March, after refusing to meet the Bush administration's condition that it freeze all new building of settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"It's going to be days, if not weeks, before we have a new Israeli government," Mr. Baker said. "And I think the best approach for the United States during that period of time while they are in the

See TALKS, Page 8

It's All Up to Rabin How Much Will Policy Shift?

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Though he won Israel's general elections by offering a safe, centrist alternative to the long-dominant Likud party, Yitzhak Rabin now has the power to upset the country's political status quo and carry out a dramatic shift of its policies toward the occupied territories and peace talks with Arabs.

When almost all the votes were counted Wednesday after a long night of ups and downs, the victory by Mr. Rabin's Labor Party was in some ways as undramatic as the election campaign that preceded it.

Though Labor bested Likud in seats in the Knesset, the parliament, by the wide margin of 45 to 32, the overall leftist bloc held only a four-seat majority in the 120-member legislature. Excluding the five seats won by Arab parties, Labor and the leftist Meretz alliance actually held one less seat than the outgoing Likud-led alliance of nationalist and religious parties.

Nevertheless, the remarkably poor showing of the Likud — which lost votes to small rightist parties as well as to Labor and finished with its fewest seats since 1969 — has left Mr. Rabin with a seeming mandate to exclude the party of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir from government. It would be the first government without Likud since 1977.

Such a step could give Mr. Rabin a free hand to carry out the Labor Party's dramatically different policies on the occupied territories, ranging from a freeze on most settlement construction to a commitment to reach an interim agreement with Palestinians on self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip within nine months.

More broadly, an Israeli government committed for the first time since the 1970s to the principle of

NEWS ANALYSIS
exchanging occupied territory for peace could galvanize the political atmosphere in the Middle East and revitalize Israel's strained relations with the United States and Europe.

"It's an option for a different Middle East," said Dedi Zucker, a legislator from the Meretz alliance, which increased its strength to 12 seats from 10.

"It's all up to Rabin, now," Mr. Zucker said. "Potentially, we could see revolutionary change — the total collapse of the Greater Israel concept the Likud has insisted on all these years."

"The question is whether Rabin

See MANDATE, Page 8

U.S. Court Rules Cigarette Warnings Don't Shield Companies

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that federal health warnings on cigarette packs did not exempt tobacco companies from false advertising lawsuits if they continued to tell consumers that smoking was safe.

By a 7-to-2 vote, the court dealt a setback to American tobacco giants, who now could face multi-million-dollar lawsuits on behalf of smokers who died or became sick due to tobacco use.

Justice John Paul Stevens wrote for the court. "There is no general, inherent conflict between federal preemption of state warning requirements and the continued vitality of state common law damages actions."

Cipollone family members argued that the 1966 warnings in the federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act — which were strengthened in 1969 — "did not adequately convey the nature or extent of the health risks of smoking."

De Klerk Would Accept Outside Advice in Crisis

PRETORIA — President Frederik W. de Klerk said Wednesday that he would accept international involvement in resolving the crisis over South Africa's transition to democracy.

He had also asked an independent judge investigating wider township violence, in which about 12,000 blacks have died in eight years, to name "a qualified person of international repute" to join his inquiry as an assessor.



Mr. de Klerk arriving Wednesday for the cabinet meeting.

A 'Roaring' Comeback Is Forecast for Japan

SINGAPORE — Despite sluggish economic growth in recent months, sharp falls in stock prices and a severely depressed real estate market, Japan remains fundamentally strong and will "come back roaring" as an international economic power, according to Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's elder statesman.

Mr. Lee is pessimistic about the outlook for Europe, which he said was being shaken by "ethnic assertions and revival of ancient feuds" in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere.

Miyazawa to Meet With Bush

TOKYO — Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, on his first official visit to the United States, will meet with President George Bush on July 1, a Foreign Ministry official said.

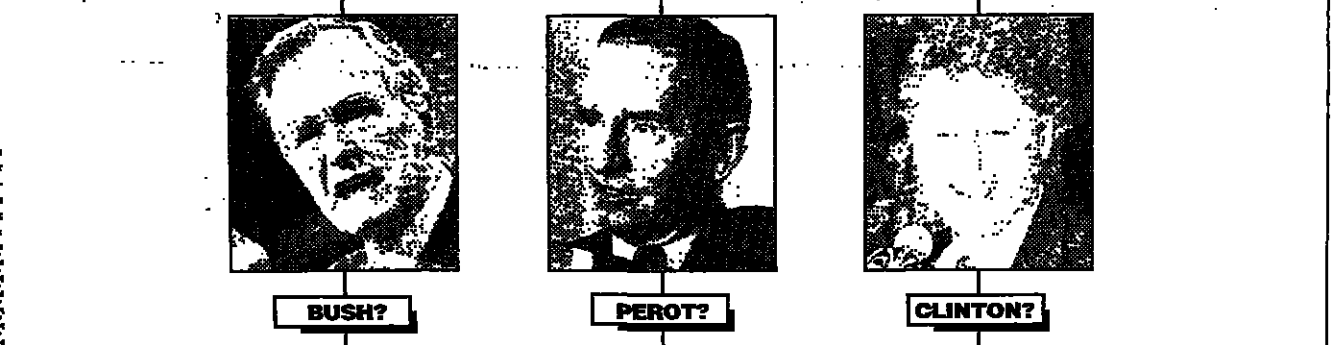
Mr. de Klerk said he did not want a return to the state of emergency he revoked in June 1990. The emergency had given the police broad powers to combat unrest in the country's townships.

Mr. de Klerk did not address the demands that ANC's president, Nelson Mandela, listed as conditions for a resumption of talks, including an international investigation and international monitoring of township violence.

LEE: A Lecture on Racial Policy

(Continued from page 1) many schools in the United States. Instead, he said, Malays were working "their guts out to make the grade."

He said that under the Japanese system, everybody was made to feel part of one big family. Japanese managers wore the same grey or beige uniforms as their workers, parked their cars in the same parking lots, used the same washrooms and went to the same canteens.



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WORLD BRIEFS

Meciar Is Renamed Slovak Leader

PRAGUE (AP) — Vladimir Meciar, the Slovak nationalist leader striving to win independence for his region from Czechoslovakia, was appointed regional prime minister Wednesday.

Japan to Send Mission to Cambodia

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — Japan will send a mission to Cambodia next week to prepare for Japanese participation in UN peacekeeping operations there, the prime minister's office said Wednesday.

U.S. Bars Asylum to French Couple

WASHINGTON (IHT) — U.S. officials have rejected an asylum request by a French couple who say they were harassed by the French intelligence services and who fled Paris last year for Washington.

Senator Says U.S. Abandoned POWs

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chairman of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs said Wednesday that as many as 133 prisoners of war may have been left behind when the Vietnam War ended, and that the Pentagon deliberately misled families about the fate of some servicemen lost during the fighting.

Birthrate in Third World Is Falling

GENEVA (AFP) — The World Health Organization said Wednesday the birthrate in developing countries dropped 36 percent in the past 25 years, in parallel with a tenfold increase in the use of contraceptives.

For the Record

Nancy M. Dowdy of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has been chosen by President George Bush to be special representative for arms-control negotiations and disarmament. If confirmed by the Senate, she would be the chief U.S. science adviser in arms talks, succeeding Edward L. Rowsey.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Morocco ended passport requirements on Wednesday for four groups from Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Citizens of these countries on organized trips will still have to show an identification card.

The Weather

Forecast for Friday through Sunday. Includes a map of the world and a table with columns for Location, Today, Tomorrow, and Friday/Saturday/Sunday forecasts.

North America

Weather forecast for North America. Table with columns for Location, Today, Tomorrow, and Friday/Saturday/Sunday forecasts.

Europe

Weather forecast for Europe. Table with columns for Location, Today, Tomorrow, and Friday/Saturday/Sunday forecasts.

Asia

Weather forecast for Asia. Table with columns for Location, Today, Tomorrow, and Friday/Saturday/Sunday forecasts.

Middle East

Weather forecast for the Middle East. Table with columns for Location, Today, Tomorrow, and Friday/Saturday/Sunday forecasts.

Oceania

Weather forecast for Oceania. Table with columns for Location, Today, Tomorrow, and Friday/Saturday/Sunday forecasts.

Legend: c=clear, p=partly cloudy, cl=cloudy, sh=showers, t=thunderstorms, r=rain, s=storm, h=heavy rain, s=strong wind, l=light rain, m=moderate rain, v=very heavy rain, w=wind, b=blow, f=fog, d=dust, a=ash, s=snow, h=heavy snow, l=light snow, m=moderate snow, v=very heavy snow.

Perot Meets... Campaign Sets Back Clinton by \$4 Million... Navy Officer... Tactical... Try KL 5 min... The R...

Perot Meets the Press, With Japan and 'Dirty Tricks' on His Mind

The Associated Press
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — Ross Perot said Wednesday that U.S. relations with Japan and Germany should be redefined so that the United States pays less for their security and gets a better deal in trade with Japan.
 "It's a joke for us to be paying a huge part of the security for two of the world's superpowers," Mr. Perot said at a news conference here, the first full-scale meeting with the press by the still undeclared presidential candidate.
 Mr. Perot said he wanted to maintain close and friendly relations with Japan, but he criticized current trade arrangements as the result of "ineptitude in negotiations."
 "They know how to negotiate and trade and we don't," Mr. Perot said.
 The billionaire Texas businessman cautioned against emotional reactions to the American trade disadvantage. "You should not hate somebody simply because they make a better product than you," he said.
 Most of the press conference was taken up with the increasingly bitter feud between Mr. Perot and President George Bush.
 Mr. Perot denied that he had investigated members of Mr. Bush's family or had set out to investigate his finances and other dealings, as published reports have alleged.

Mr. Perot said he had been the victim of a Republican "dirty tricks committee" and sought to put the blame directly on Mr. Bush. Marvin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, repudiated that assertion, saying, "That's nonsense."
 "Mr. Perot's paranoia knows no bounds," Mr. Fitzwater said.
 Mr. Perot accused the Republican Party of being behind a recent rash of reports describing investigations that he supposedly either initiated or financed.
 Among Mr. Perot's reported investigations were examinations of Mr. Bush's involvement in research on missing American prisoners of war, the Iran-contra scandal and a tax deduction granted to Mr. Bush's former oil partner, who became the chairman of Pennzoil Corp.
 Asked if he thought such a dirty tricks campaign came directly from the White House, Mr. Perot said, "There's no where else for it to be."
 Mr. Perot disputed a suggestion that he had investigated members of Mr. Bush's family.
 However, he conceded, "I received an unsolicited report that two of his sons were involved in activity related to the Nicaragua-contra project."
 Mr. Perot said he called Mr. Bush and said, "I felt you should know this was going around."

"He thanked me," Mr. Perot said. "End of story."
 He produced a 1986 letter from Mr. Bush thanking him.
 Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Bush wrote the letter "at a time when he thought they were good friends."
 "Obviously he didn't know anything about the investigations at that time," Mr. Fitzwater added.
■ Perot Calls Reports 'Fantasy'
David S. Broder and John Mintz of The Washington Post reported earlier from Dallas:
 In an interview, Mr. Perot sought to refute articles that described investigations of Mr. Bush that he allegedly financed or authorized.
 The news reports, appearing in the Post, The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times, have provided a theme for Republican criticism of Mr. Perot, the undeclared presidential candidate. Vice President Dan Quayle said Monday that Mr. Perot "apparently has a compulsion to investigate people," and Mr. Fitzwater accused Mr. Perot of "thinking he can investigate, harass and intimidate people."
 "This has nothing to do with fact," Mr. Perot said. He described the reports as "election-year fantasy carefully crafted by Republicans" to destroy his credibility.
 Mr. Perot said he found it "amusing that after they spend heaven knows how much investigating me, they wring their hands about any real or imagined investigating I might have ever done."
 Feisty and defensive at the beginning of the two-hour interview, Mr. Perot later became more relaxed and expansive, reflecting on his views of politics and of Washington. Mr. Perot described a cynical capital where lies routinely are told for political gain.
 "Nobody does it better than the Republican dirty tricks campaign," Mr. Perot said. He indicated he considered the Democrats relatively benign by comparison.
 Mr. Perot said there had been "a steady stream" of evidence that Republican operatives were investigating him "night and day."
 Mr. Perot confirmed a report by The Washington Post, published Monday in the International Herald Tribune, that in 1987 he and an aide, Thomas Luce, paid \$10,000 to a Washington law firm to assemble information on a land deal that resulted in a \$48 million tax deduction for Pennzoil, a company run by J. Hugh Liedtke, a former Bush business partner and longtime friend.

Mr. Perot said that he looked into the land deal only as a concerned citizen, questioning the valuation placed on the land.
 The Post reported that Mr. Perot and Mr. Luce "provided the documents on their investigation to The Washington Post and claimed a senior Pennzoil official said that he had briefed then-Vice President Bush" on the deal in 1981. The company denied the report and gave evidence to rebut it.
 In his interview Mr. Perot said that he "didn't have any idea" whether Mr. Bush was involved in the land deal.
 The Post also reported that in 1987 Mr. Perot and Mr. Luce gathered public documents on two separate \$50,000 investments made by Mr. Bush in the late 1970s. Mr. Perot said that the documents were obtained by Mr. Luce at the request of a Post reporter, Bob Woodward, and were forwarded directly to Mr. Woodward, the co-author of the Post report this week. "I never even looked at them," Mr. Perot said.
 Mr. Perot said that the material he turned over to the Post was "all public records, things any citizen could have had access to."
 "I don't know anything about Mr. Bush's business dealings in Texas," he said. "I'm not interested in them."
 Mr. Perot also denied investigating Mr.

Bush's role in the Iran-contra affair, something the Post story said Mr. Perot had stated he was convinced Mr. Bush was "up to his ears in."
 And he provided a different interpretation of his motive in another instance cited by the Post, when Mr. Perot sent someone to interview an imprisoned pilot who was said to have information about Mr. Bush's alleged role in the 1980 "October surprise," the supposed plot by the Reagan-Bush campaign to delay the release of American hostages in Iran.
 Mr. Perot said he acted on a plea from relatives and other veterans that the prisoner was being treated unfairly. He said he dropped the case when the pilot showed his ignorance of critical details of the supposed event.
 Mr. Perot also denied a report in The New Republic magazine that he had investigated his own children, now in their 20s and 30s.
 He said that in his children's college years, during a time when he feared for his own security because of his investigations of drug dealing, he had security experts "take precautions to see that where they lived was safe, where they parked their cars was safe."
 Mr. Perot said that his actions have been "turned upside down" to suggest that he had investigated his sons.

prohibited by special rules," he said.
 In a long footnote referring to the Los Angeles riot, Justice Stevens said: "One need look no further than the recent social unrest in the nation's cities to see that race-based threats may cause more harm to society and to individuals than other threats." While that was "regrettable," he said, "until the nation matures beyond that condition, laws such as St. Paul's ordinance will remain reasonable and justifiable."
 Justice Stevens' choice of image, the urban race riot, emphasized the fundamental difference in perspective between the two sides of the court. To Justice Stevens and his allies, the greatest danger presented by hate speech was the harmful, destructive nature of the speech or expression itself. In the St. Paul case a cross burned on the lawn of a black family who had recently moved into a white neighborhood.
 But to the majority, the greater danger lay in the threat that a government-imposed orthodoxy would be put in the service of stamping out the hateful speech.
 While Justice Scalia acknowledged in passing that hate speech directed at race or religion was hurtful, he did not concede that there was any difference in kind between a racial epithet and an insult directed at union membership or political affiliation, two examples he gave.

Campaign Sets Back Clinton by \$4 Million

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Trailing both Ross Perot and President George Bush in public opinion polls, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas reported that his campaign fell deeper into debt last month and that it now owed an Arkansas bank almost \$4 million.
 The disclosure was another sign of how deeply Mr. Perot's all-but-declared independent candidacy has cut into Mr. Clinton's quest for the presidency.
 The latest figures, in a filing with the Federal Election Commission, show that at the end of May, the Clinton campaign had assumed an additional \$1.2 million in debt and that it had cash on hand of \$161,853.28, enough to buy about 10 minutes of prime-time television.
 Mr. Clinton's money raisers say that Mr. Perot's surge in opinion polls combined with the weak economy have discouraged donations.
 The primary campaign also took a heavy toll on Mr. Clinton's finances. In contrast, Mr. Bush's treasury grew by more than \$1 million in May to nearly \$8.2 million, and it is debt-free.
 Mr. Perot has said that he will spend \$100 million or more from his personal multimillion-dollar fortune to finance his campaign.
 Through May, Mr. Perot's unofficial campaign had spent almost \$3.8 million, much of it donated or in the form of loans from Mr. Perot himself, according to a disclosure statement made public Tuesday.
 After the national party conventions in July and August, the campaigns of Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bush will each receive \$55.2 million from the government for the general election campaign, and their parties will get \$10.3 million each that can be spent for the conventions and the general election.
 Mr. Perot has said that he will accept no taxpayer money.
 The loans for the Clinton campaign were taken from the Worthen National Bank of Little Rock, Arkansas. It is primarily owned by the Stephens family, an influential group that has helped Mr. Clinton raise money in his campaigns for governor.



Mr. Clinton thanking John Conyers Jr., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, for endorsing his presidential bid.

High Court's Split on Speech Majority Favors More, No Matter What Cost

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Two competing visions of the First Amendment — of the role of speech in a democratic society — were on display this week as the Supreme Court wrestled with the question of whether the constitution permits the government to declare that some speech is so hateful that it may be punished as a crime.
 In four separate opinions these two visions clashed, in emotional and even vitriolic terms. When the smoke cleared, one was the winner, although by the narrowest of margins. The result was a Supreme Court decision of landmark dimension, a declaration in favor of more speech rather than less, even if the speech sometimes carries a painfully high price.
 The government may not opt for "silencing speech on the basis of its content," Justice Antonin Scalia said for a five-member majority. The remaining four Justices, while agreeing that a St. Paul, Minnesota, "bias-motivated crime ordinance" was unconstitutional, would have struck it down on the far less sweeping ground that this particular law was written in too broad and sloppy a manner; they accepted its goal as worthy while finding its means flawed.
 But to the majority, the goal itself was illegitimate.
 "The point of the First Amendment is that majority preferences must be expressed in some fashion other than silencing speech on the basis of its content," Justice Scalia said.
 The split on the court reflects a debate with deep roots in political theory and the history of the First Amendment, which was drafted to protect freedom of speech and of the press. Essentially, the debate is between those who see free speech as an end in itself and those who see it as a means to an end.
 In an article in the New York Review of Books this month, the constitutional scholar Ronald Dworkin wrote that there have been two principal historic justifications for free speech, sometimes overlapping and sometimes in tension with one another. One theory sees free speech as an essential part of a free and just society that treats all its members as "responsible moral agents," according to Mr. Dworkin.
 "Government insults its citizens, and denies their moral responsibility, when it decrees that they cannot be trusted to hear opinions that might persuade them to dangerous or offensive convictions," he wrote.
 The other theory, which Mr. Dworkin calls "instrumental," justifies free speech on the ground that

it serves a greater good and creates a better country, helping to produce a better informed electorate or a more accountable government, for example.
 Without ever being so theoretical, the court's majority opinion Monday in *R.A.V. v. St. Paul* was an endorsement of the first theory, of free speech as valuable for its own sake. From that starting point, the majority's conclusion flowed: If free speech itself is the good, rather than the particular ends to which speech is put, then it follows that the government may not legitimately pick and choose among the words that autonomous adults can be permitted to say.
 Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Anthony M. Kennedy, David H. Souter, and Clarence Thomas joined Justice Scalia's opinion for the court. The chief justice was perhaps the most surprising supporter of an opinion with strong libertarian overtones.
 Three years ago, he and Justice Scalia parried comment on another important First Amendment issue, the question of whether the government could make it a crime to burn an American flag as a political protest. Justice Scalia joined Justice William J. Brennan's majority opinion, which declared that "the government may not prohibit expression of any idea simply because society finds the idea itself offensive or disagreeable."
 Chief Justice Rehnquist filed an emotional dissenting opinion.
 In their separate opinions on Monday, the other justices expressed the "instrumental" view of free speech, that speech has value in so far as it serves a constructive, civilizing, or decent purpose, and little or no value if it hurts or destroys.
 Justice Byron R. White, in an opinion that Justices Harry A. Blackmun, Sandra Day O'Connor, and John Paul Stevens also signed, said it was entirely justifiable for St. Paul to have placed hateful speech on the subject of race, religion or gender in a category separate from all other speech.
 "This selective regulation reflects the city's judgment that harms based on race, color, creed, religion, or gender are more pressing public concerns than the harms caused by other fighting words," Justice White said. "In light of our nation's long and painful experience with discrimination, this determination is plainly reasonable."
 Justice Stevens, in his separate opinion, expressed a similar idea. "Conduct that creates special risks or causes special harms may be

NEWS ANALYSIS
 Justice Stevens' choice of image, the urban race riot, emphasized the fundamental difference in perspective between the two sides of the court. To Justice Stevens and his allies, the greatest danger presented by hate speech was the harmful, destructive nature of the speech or expression itself. In the St. Paul case a cross burned on the lawn of a black family who had recently moved into a white neighborhood.
 But to the majority, the greater danger lay in the threat that a government-imposed orthodoxy would be put in the service of stamping out the hateful speech.
 While Justice Scalia acknowledged in passing that hate speech directed at race or religion was hurtful, he did not concede that there was any difference in kind between a racial epithet and an insult directed at union membership or political affiliation, two examples he gave.

Navy Officer Tells of Pilots' Attack on Her in Vegas

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — When Lieutenant Paula Coughlin of the U.S. Navy first spotted a youthful, clean-cut group of guys loitering in a third-floor hallway of the Las Vegas Hilton, it never crossed her mind that she should be afraid.
 After all, she recalls thinking these were navy and Marine pilots — pilots just like her.
 But Lieutenant Coughlin, a helicopter pilot and admiral's aide, was quickly enveloped by terror. Grabbed from behind and propelled down the hallway to jeers of "admiral's aide, admiral's aide," Lieutenant Coughlin was repeatedly patted and molested. One man grabbed her breasts, another tried to remove her pants.
 She bit down, hard, on the forearm of one of her attackers, but still the men kept coming. She bolted for an open door, but two officers

barred her way and "smiled," she recalled in an interview.
 "Help me," she said to another man who appeared to be walking away. He turned and grabbed her breasts. Eventually, she escaped.
 "It was the most frightened I've ever been in my life," Lieutenant Coughlin said. "I thought, 'I have no control over these guys. I'm going to be gang-raped.'"
 Lieutenant Coughlin was one of at least 26 women, more than half of them navy officers, who were assaulted at the now-notorious Tailhook convention of navy and Marine aviators in September. Her complaint about the attack triggered a far-reaching navy investigation of the episode, which has implicated at least 70 officers and caused a major scandal in the service.
 Lieutenant Coughlin, the 30-year-old daughter of a retired navy aviator, has never before made her story public. But she said she decided to talk separately to The Washington Post and ABC News, over the initial objections of navy public affairs officials, because she was frustrated that the navy had not been able to bring her attackers to justice.
 Currently assigned to a helicopter squadron in Norfolk, Virginia, she also hopes the publicity will help change the attitude of navy men toward women in uniform.
 "I'm coming forward and I'm putting a name and a face to this," said Lieutenant Coughlin, who until Tuesday had not agreed to the use of her name in stories about the scandal.
 During a sometimes emotional two-hour interview at a relative's house in Washington, Lieutenant Coughlin described not only the terror of the assault, but also her frustration with its aftermath: her boss's lackadaisical response to her report of the attack, the refusal of some aviators to cooperate with the

investigation, the whispering campaign by male officers who suggested "that someone was making a big stink about nothing."
 "People would come up and ask me, 'What were you doing in that hallway anyway? What's the big deal?'" Lieutenant Coughlin recalled.
 The attack, Lieutenant Coughlin said, was bad enough. But her knowledge that the assaults had been carried out by navy and Marine Corps officers, men she had come to regard as comrades in arms, made the episode more painful.
 A report by the navy inspector general found that senior navy officials had been aware for several years of drunken behavior and misconduct at the annual convention of the Tailhook Association, a group of active-duty and retired naval aviators named for the arresting hook on carrier-based planes. Since 1986, the report said, junior officers had formed a "gantlet" on a third-floor hallway of the hotel, molesting women who came their way.
 But Lieutenant Coughlin, who attended the event just once before, in 1985, said she had never heard of such activity and had no reason to fear for her safety.
 She described her nearly eight years with the navy until September as wholly rewarding.
 Ms. Coughlin emphasized that she did not want to tar all navy men with the same brush, noting that some have supported her. "It's not a vendetta against every man in the navy," she said.
 "It's an education process," she said. "I'm not a hero. I'm a victim who's speaking out."
 Lieutenant Coughlin said she initially was so traumatized that she thought seriously about quitting the service, but she has since reconsidered.



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Congress Not Hurrying
To Move on Rail Strike

By Frank Swoboda
and Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress was in no rush to end the nationwide railroad shutdown Wednesday despite warnings of economic chaos from both the Bush administration and a group of railroads that voluntarily closed major freight operations in response to a machinist strike against CSX Transportation.
 Congressional leaders indicated they might be willing to wait until the end of the week or possibly as late as Monday before intervening in the dispute that has paralyzed rail freight operations.
 "It seems to me the railroads have elected to make this a nationwide strike, not rail labor," said Representative James C. Slattery of Kansas, summing up the attitude of a number of Democrats at a House hearing on the dispute.
 The 40 major lines that handle a third of all intercity freight shut down operations and locked out their employees early Wednesday just after the International Association of Machinists struck CSX.
 All 40 are involved in contract negotiations with the association.
 The lockout was seen as an effort to create an economic emergency to force Congress to intervene.
 Al Swift, Democrat of Washington and chairman of the House subcommittee on transportation


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Missile Expert Says U.S. Failed to Destroy Iraq's Scud Mobile Launchers

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Contradicting assertions by U.S. military commanders during the Gulf War, a missile expert working for the United Nations says U.S. aircraft failed to destroy any of Iraq's mobile launchers for Scud missiles. In an article published Wednesday in the Op-Ed Page of The New York Times, Scott Ritter, a former U.S. Marine Corps captain, who says he is a ballistic-missile analyst with the UN commission supervising the destruction of Iraqi weapons, is quoted as having said: "No mobile Scud launchers were destroyed during the war."

Mr. Ritter's remark is in an article by Mark Crispin Miller, a media studies professor at Johns Hopkins University and author of a forthcoming book on the Gulf War. Within the military and U.S. intelligence agencies, there are sharp disagreements over the effectiveness of the anti-Scud campaign carried out by aircraft and special assault units on the ground.

The U.S. Air Force and Special Operations Command insist that they destroyed many Scud missiles and mobile launchers. Intelligence agencies, relying largely on satellite photographs, do not confirm such destruction.

Since the end of the war, the military has significantly revised the glowing performance records of a weapons like the Patriot anti-missile missile, inviting criticism that the Pentagon misled the public to gain support for its war effort.

Much of what military briefers presented, particularly in the early days of the war, consisted of con-

Saddam and UN Head for Clash on Aid

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York—A new confrontation appears to be looming between President Saddam Hussein and the Security Council as a result of a threat by Iraq to expel at the end of this month about 1,000 United Nations officials working there.

The UN humanitarian relief coordinator, Jan Eliasson of Sweden, had planned to leave for Baghdad on Tuesday night in an 11-hour effort to persuade the authorities there to extend the agreement, expiring next Tuesday, under which about 500 UN aid workers are delivering assistance to needy Iraqis protected by a similar number of UN guards.

But Mr. Eliasson postponed his trip at the last minute after Iraq said it was not ready to receive him. The Iraqi authorities had asserted earlier that this year-old agreement is now unnecessary, implying that they did not want to see it extended any further and that the UN personnel must leave next week.

The United States, Britain and France, the three principal partners in the armed coalition that defeated Iraq in the Gulf War, all want the UN to maintain its presence in Iraq as does a majority of the Security Council, diplomats said.

They argued that the United Nations still has an important humanitarian mission to accomplish, particularly among the Kurds in the northern part of the country, who are suffering from an economic embargo imposed by Baghdad, as well as among the Shiite Muslims in the south, where military activities continue.

The 500 lightly armed UN guards, who have established posts around much of the country, also provide a ready flow of information about domestic conditions in Iraq, and their presence may deter further attacks by the Iraqi Army against the Kurds and Shiites.

Saddam Scorns UN

Mr. Saddam said the UN and the Security Council had no more credibility because of the embargo imposed on Iraq, Reuters reported from Baghdad.

"The United Nations and the Security Council have lost their value. They have become names without meaning," Mr. Saddam said in remarks published in Wednesday's newspapers. "They lost all credibility when the United States started imposing its will on them."

Panel Checks Cover-Up Charge Documents on Aid to Baghdad Were Doctored

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—At a politically charged hearing, the House Judiciary Committee has heard accusations of an administration cover-up of its aid to Iraq before the Gulf War, including a strategy not to implicate top government officials.

At a Jan. 30 briefing, General Schwarzkopf said that 11 vehicles carrying Scuds were bombed. According to an interview with an allied intelligence analyst, Mr. Miller said the targets were probably carrying fuel, not Scuds.

U.S. commanders said after the war that hundreds of planes had been diverted from other combat missions to search for the Scuds, largely to head off Israel from entering the war.

Israeli military action against Iraq, it was felt, would have threatened the unity of the U.S.-led coalition, which included Arabs.

A committee member charged that the White House, State Department and the office of the secretary of commerce were consulted before the Bureau of Export Administration altered documents that Congress had requested about prowar sales to Iraq.

Frank Lemay, a State Department aide who had warned of evidence that government loan guarantees to Iraq were being used to build its military arsenal, said the circulation of his memorandum was severely restricted.

But he added that his warnings had been delivered to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d a month before the administration authorized an additional \$1 billion in loan guarantees.

Much of the hearing Tuesday dealt with the circumstances surrounding the alteration by the Commerce Department of 68 license records given to the House Government Operations subcommittee on commerce, consumer and monetary affairs.

The Commerce Department's inspector general, Frank DeGeorge, testified that changes to five truck license records that copied and altered military use were "unjustified and misleading," but that almost all the other changes were "inconsequential."

He acknowledged that the value of the licensed trucks was more than \$1 billion, or two thirds of the total value of the approved licenses to Iraq.

Mr. DeGeorge said the alterations were ordered by Dennis Kloke, a former undersecretary of commerce for export administration. But Mr. Kloke was interviewed by two Commerce Department officials, who wrote in their report: "We asked him if there are standing orders from the office of the secretary, including the general counsel's office, to silently 'take the heat' for export license controversies. He would only answer, 'Orders are orders.'"

Recycling U.S. Troops: A Broad At-Home Plan Nunn Proposes Military Help Range From Immunization to New Housing

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—A plan by Senator Sam Nunn to use U.S. forces to help meet domestic needs goes considerably beyond existing scenarios for the Pentagon's post-Cold War mission, and is especially significant coming from the chair of the Armed Services Committee and probably the military's most influential defender on Capitol Hill.

The plan, which the Georgia Democrat unveiled Tuesday, calls for using troops in projects ranging from immunizing needy children to rebuilding inner-city housing.

"While the Soviet threat is gone," Mr. Nunn said, "we are still battling at home drugs, poverty, urban decay, lack of self-esteem, unemployment and racism."

"The military cannot solve these problems," he said, "but I am totally convinced that there is a proper and important role the armed forces can play in addressing these pressing issues."

Noting that U.S. troops undertook a variety of civilian relief tasks recently in helping Kurdish refugees in Iraq and flood victims in Bangladesh, Mr. Nunn said: "We have desperate people in America. Why not put those resources to work at home?"

When his committee considers the fiscal 1993 military authorization bill in July, he said he would offer a proposal to authorize—not require—armed services to "engage in appropriate community service programs" that could include:

- Enlisted personnel and officers, especially from minority groups, as "role models" in community-service programs among young people whose families have been weakened by poverty, drugs and crime.
- Assistance from active-duty and reserve units, especially those with engineering capabilities, in renovating public housing, schools and recreation facilities and in providing temporary facilities, such as a replacement for the women's and children's nutrition center that was destroyed in the Los Angeles riots.
- The creation of a National Guard Youth Corps along lines of a pilot program developed under last year's military bill that envisions military-based training to improve skills and employability of high-school dropouts.
- Recruiting disadvantaged students for existing summer jobs at military installations, where they could make use of educational and other programs.
- Cooperative use of some military facilities for job-training and education, especially for inner-city residents.
- Using military medical personnel and facilities to provide infant vaccinations and other basic services to people with no other access to them.
- Distribution of surplus military food through civilian agencies.

Any project would have to be consistent with military needs and not compete with other government or private-sector services, Mr. Nunn said. Nor could it be used as an argument against cutting military programs or personnel.

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Albanians in Kosovo Fear They're Next in Line for the Serbs

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — "This is where it all started and I guess this is where it will end," said Veton Surroi, one of many politicians seeking to wrest Kosovo Province — inhabited mainly by ethnic Albanians — from Serbian domination.

How it ends is a matter of anxious doubt — whether in peaceful negotiations and international conferences, as the ethnic Albanians are hoping, or in the kind of ethnic warfare that has dismembered Yugoslavia and now engulfs much of its territory.

If the latter, a conflict over Kosovo might run a greater risk of becoming internationalized than the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina, because the outcome will have repercussions in Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece.

It was here 11 years ago that the wave of Serbian nationalism now asserting itself in the Balkans first surged, as Belgrade sought to crush the movement of ethnic Albanians seeking self-determination in an area revered by Serbs as the cradle of their nationhood.

But the yearnings of Kosovo's 2 million ethnic Albanians have only grown louder and more insistent, despite the imposition two years ago of a state of emergency and direct rule by Belgrade.

So far, the struggle between the Serbs and Kosovo's Albanians has not involved armed conflict. Instead, it has been characterized by planned repression and nonviolent resistance. Serbian policies have denied the Albanians employment, education, medical care, a free press and political rights.

In response, the Albanians have waited, relying on community organizing, international diplomacy and the highest birth rate in Europe. They have built up their own institutions, from schools to clinics to an unofficial parliament chosen last month in balloting conducted in private homes.

"We know that if we wait patiently, we will win," said Ibrahim Rugova, the man elected as Kosovo's "president" in the May 24 vote. He is a gaunt and ascetic man of 47 who studied literary criticism at the Sorbonne. Now he spends his days in the small house of the Albanian Writers' Union, behind the soccer stadium.

"We have no army, of course, or post office, and we exist on the charity of our people," he said. "But there is no doubt that we have moral and political power."

Mr. Rugova said that what the people wanted was independence, adding that they might decide to join with Albania but that this could only be done through democratic means like a referendum.

There have been occasional attacks on Serbs here in the last few years, but the ethnic Albanian leaders all contend that anything beyond passive resistance

would be madness, and they constantly warn against any deed that could serve as a pretext for Serbian repression.

"We are unarmed and the Serbs have planes and bombs," said Shkelzen Maliqi, the leader of a Social Democratic faction. He said that early in the movement some people hoped they might get military support from neighboring Albania. But that, he added, was before people in Kosovo were allowed to enter Albania to see what life was like.

"Now," he said, "everybody knows that they are so poor and weak, and that they cannot help us — that some day, probably, we will have to help them."

Mr. Rugova made it clear that he believed that the Belgrade government could unleash new attacks on Kosovo's Albanians, regardless of the pressure of UN sanctions now imposed on what remains of Yugoslavia — including Kosovo — over the Serbian role in the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

From its beginnings in 1981, the confrontation here has pitted Albanian demographics against the weight of Serbian history and Serbian nationalism.

The Albanians, mostly Muslims, represent 90 percent of the population in Kosovo, and the rate of their natural increase can be seen in the swarms of youngsters playing in every courtyard and alley. The Albanians here believe that, sooner or later, they will have to be masters in their own house.

The Serbs, now a small minority in Kosovo but, at 10 million, the largest nationality in former federal Yugoslavia, revere Kosovo as eternally Serbian.

For them it is revered, blood-soaked soil where Serbia's nationhood was forged in 1389, when Turkish armies defeated Serbian forces on the Kosovo Plain, ushering in five centuries of Muslim Ottoman domination and Serbian Orthodox resistance.

Unlike the breaking away of Croats, Slovenes, Bosnians and Macedonians from Yugoslavia, the separatism of the ethnic Albanians involves land within Serbia, and it is not hard to find people in Belgrade, even critics of government policy, who say they would fight for Kosovo or send their children to fight for it.

Anxiety over the impasse in Kosovo is extending beyond the borders of what used to be Yugoslavia, most notably to Greece.

Serbs Block a Gathering

Serbian police units in Kosovo prevented ethnic Albanians from inaugurating an unofficial parliament in Kosovo on Tuesday, Reuters reported from Pristina. The police sealed off a school where it was to have met.

Ethnic Albanians elected delegates to the assembly on May 25.

Delors Offers Apology To Denmark's Farmers For Subsidy Remarks

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Speaking two days before a European Community summit meeting that has been overshadowed by Denmark's rejection of the new Community treaty, the EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, apologized Wednesday for having said that Danish farmers might be stripped of their generous subsidies.

"I made a mistake," Mr. Delors said. "I should not have uttered those words, and from now on I will say nothing about Denmark and its future."

Appearing on French television Sunday, Mr. Delors said that the EC's agricultural policy was "part of a marriage contract" that Denmark might forfeit unless it ratified the EC's Maastricht treaty.

This remark was criticized by the Danish agriculture minister as "not very clever."

The commission president said that he had been traumatized by French farmers' opposition to EC farm reforms, and had mentioned Denmark to emphasize the importance of farm policy.

The admission from the usually unapologetic Mr. Delors was part of the commission's recent efforts to counter impressions that the EC executive agency was an imperial and uncaring bureaucracy intent on trampling sovereignty.

This new sensitivity began after Denmark's voters rejected the Maastricht pact June 2.

Mr. Delors's traditional news conference before summit talks was dominated with discussion of the doctrine of "subsidiarity," the Community's current buzzword, meaning decisions should be made at the lowest effective level.

"We should not decide far from citizens what can best be decided closer," Mr. Delors said.

He also suggested new rules that would prevent commission officials from barring small amounts of state aid to industry, "as not to give the impression that we're interfering in every detail."

At the meeting of EC leaders in Lisbon on Friday and Saturday, Britain will seek a declaration that stresses the Community's commitment to the "subsidiarity" principle.

"I think that will have a considerable impact on Danish public opinion," a senior British diplomat said Wednesday.

Community leaders hope that Denmark will approve the Maastricht treaty in a second referendum late this year or early next year, provided that the 11 other EC nations have ratified it.

The addition of new members to the EC is another major item on the agenda. Community leaders are expected to debate whether negotiations with Sweden, Austria and Finland, the first tier of applicants, should begin even if the Maastricht treaty has not been ratified.

"One school of thought says that you have more sway over Danish opinion if you say that Denmark's refusal to ratify Maastricht is holding up Sweden's membership," said an EC diplomat.

Those who urge the start of membership talks say the Danes will be worried about being frozen out of the Community "if they're sitting and watching while there is a negotiation going on with their nearest neighbor."

Britain, which assumes the rotating EC presidency from Portugal on July 1, favors the latter strategy.

Farmers Widen Protest After Setback in Paris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Frustrated by their failed attempt to blockade Paris, militant farmers disrupted road and rail traffic Thursday in other towns and cities of France.

Protests in Troyes, Metz, Puy de Dôme, Metz, Nancy, Dijon and several towns in Brittany occurred a day after the police prevented farmers from parking tractors across main highways to the capital.

"They don't have the right to declare war on the capital," Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy said. "No group of society has the right to take the population hostage."

The failure of the Paris blockade seemed to invigorate protests elsewhere, however, particularly in the southern town of Méze, near Montpellier.

There, the police blamed a commando unit of farmers for causing the explosion of an electrical transformer controlling rail traffic between France and Spain. Service remained disrupted for thousands of passengers Wednesday.

In Brittany hundreds of farmers dumped tons of vegetables on highways, rail tracks and runways at airports in Saint-Brieuc and Morlaix.

In Troyes, about 600 farmers from two main agricultural unions

cut roads with tractors and scattered firecrackers and lit bonfires outside a tax center and local agricultural offices.

The failure of Tuesday's attempted blockade of Paris was the biggest setback in a two-week campaign to pressure the government to reverse support for cuts in EC farm subsidies.

The farmers fear the changes, which mean replacing price subsidies with cash income support and removing some land from cultivation, could bankrupt them and drive many of the 1 million French farmers off the land.

Only the Rural Coordination group has rejected the EC plan outright. The two other main unions, the National Federation of Farmers Unions, known as FNSEA, and the Departmental Centers of Young Farmers, CDA, are negotiating for extra grants and tax concessions to soften the blow.

In Belgium, farmers protesting EC changes used about 250 tractors to block main roads into Namur, 60 kilometers (35 miles) southeast of Brussels.

The police said the protest caused traffic jams for six hours, but the farmers lifted the barriers in the afternoon without any serious incidents. (AP, Reuters)

UN Convoy Takes Food And Drugs To Sarajevo

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A United Nations convoy bearing food and medicine arrived in Sarajevo on Wednesday after a night of shelling and machine-gun fire had set the capital and the surrounding hills ablaze.

The convoy arrived only hours after Serbian artillery and tank guns fell silent.

Intense infantry battles were waged in and around the besieged western suburb of Dobrinja, a Muslim area near the airport.

The 28 trucks and eight smaller vehicles took almost 30 hours for the journey from Belgrade, ordinarily a trip of several hours at most. The convoy moved slowly because of mechanical failures and difficulties on mountain roads.

The Croatian radio said Wednesday that two Serbian tanks were firing on civilian targets in Dobrinja, where 30,000 people have been in need of food and medical supplies for weeks.

The overnight shooting appeared heaviest in the hills surrounding Sarajevo, particularly in the last hours before dawn.

The warring sides so far have failed to observe any cease-fire for 48 hours, the minimum set by the United Nations as a condition for it to take control of the airport and begin relief flights.

In Washington, the White House announced that President George Bush would no longer recognize Yugoslavia's ambassador.

Mr. Bush also will intensify efforts to suspend Serbia's participation in international organizations, including the United Nations, the World Bank, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and others, according to the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater said.

But the United States is not breaking relations with Belgrade, he stressed.

The Belgrade government, representing Serbia and Montenegro in what is left of Yugoslavia, will still be allowed to keep its embassy open, but without a recognized ambassador.

Mr. Bush accepted a recommendation by Secretary of State James A. Baker for the increased sanctions against the government in Belgrade, which the United States blames for the level of violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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A Muslim family in Hrasnica, south of Sarajevo, looking through plastic sheeting, which is used now instead of glass to prevent dangerous shards from shell explosions.

Yeltsin and Shevardnadze Reach Ossetia Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOCHI, Russia — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, announced here Wednesday that they had signed an accord outlining steps to halt the warfare in South Ossetia.

"The blood will flow no longer, that is the most important thing," Mr. Yeltsin said after the talks, which were held in a vacation home near this Black Sea resort.

Only hours earlier, backers of Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the deposed president of Georgia, tried to stage a coup by seizing state television and radio, but government troops loyal to Mr. Shevardnadze crushed the attempt.

Two people were killed and 27 wounded.

The agreement signed by Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Shevardnadze called for a special control commission and a joint unit of troops to be deployed along the border between South Ossetia and Georgia, Mr. Yeltsin said.

"I must say I am satisfied with the result," Mr. Shevardnadze told reporters. "We have signed a document on principles for resolving the situation, which contains not only general principles but also concrete aspects."

No further details on the contents of the agreement were immediately available.

The accord was between Georgia and Russia but representatives of the two Ossetias were also present at the signing.

South Ossetia, a formerly autonomous region inside Georgia, is seeking to unite with the ethnically similar region of North Ossetia.

The coup attempt earlier in the day was the most serious challenge to Mr. Shevardnadze's government since the former Soviet foreign minister took power in the aftermath of Mr. Gamsakhurdia's overthrow in January.

Mr. Shevardnadze accused Mr. Gamsakhurdia's supporters of trying to sabotage his talks here. But he kept to his plans.

When asked about the events in Tbilisi, Mr. Shevardnadze said on arrival: "Now everything's O.K., but it was bad."

Witnesses and journalists in Tbilisi said about 300 men armed with submachine guns and led by Walter Shurgaya, head of the pro-Gamsakhurdia National Disobedience Committee, broke into the television and radio center about 5 A.M.

The deputy chairman of the State Council, Dzhaba Ioseliani, was quoted by the Itar-Tass press agency as having said that Mr. Shurgaya had a force of 100 men.

The Gamsakhurdia supporters also seized a transmission tower on a hill outside the broadcast center and transmitted a radio statement saying the "legitimate government" had been restored and "the red junta is nearing its end."

Mr. Shurgaya appealed for Gamsakhurdia supporters to rally to the insurgents' support.

A broadcast from Moscow said Mr. Gamsakhurdia's supporters had wanted to make their appeal on television but did not know how to operate the equipment.

A spokesman for the Interior Ministry said that before marching to the broadcast center, Mr. Shurgaya's group attacked a military garrison and seized a tank and weapons. Mr. Shurgaya was arrested, news agencies said. (AFP, Reuters)

EUROPEAN TOPICS

The Emir of Kuwait Rescues London Zoo

The 164-year-old London Zoo, which twice in the last fourteen months has declared it would have to close because of flagging attendance and falling revenues, has won another stay of extinction, thanks to a £1 million (\$1.85 million) gift Wednesday from the emir of Kuwait.

Declaring the zoo a "value to the whole world," officials at the Kuwaiti Embassy handed over a check to Sir John Chaplin, the Zoological Society president. Zoo officials said the money would keep the facility open another six months to a year, according to William E. Schmidt of The New York Times.

The surprise gift was the latest turn in the zoo's on-again, off-again battle against a £2 million annual deficit. Last week, officials again pronounced the zoo to be gasping its last breath.

The government of Kuwait said the emir had pledged the money in recognition of the "strong bonds" between the two countries. Some British officials interpreted this as a reference to Britain's support for the allied military effort last year to reclaim Kuwait from the forces of the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein.

"This has allowed us to collect our thoughts and think again, and opened up new, different options," Sir John said.

Another Pretender To Russian Throne

A succession battle for the leadership of the family that once ruled the Russian Empire

Far East? Far Easier!

is to start in Paris next week when Prince Nicholas Romanov will claim the title of heir to the czar's throne.

His spokesman, George Ivanoff, said Wednesday in Paris that Prince Nicholas, 70, would bid for the largely symbolic succession of the late Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovich Romanov, despite a rival claim from the Grand Duke's daughter Maria.

Prince Nicholas, who has residences in Rome and Gstaad, Switzerland, is a descendant of a brother of Czar Alexander II, who ruled from 1855 to 1881.

Although they concede that the Grand Duchess Maria's claim is handicapped by the fact that she is divorced, Grand Duke Vladimir's relatives say she is the new heir. Her spokesman said Prince Nicholas could not become heir to Grand Duke Vladimir because he was married to a commoner.

Mr. Ivanoff said Grand Duchess Maria, 39, could not claim family leadership because the czars excluded women from the succession in the late 18th century.

Around Europe

Sicilians are holding a week-long series of tributes to protest the murder of Giovanni Falcone, Italy's leading anti-Mafia judge. Judge Falcone, his wife and three bodyguards were killed by a bomb as they drove from the airport to the Sicilian capital, Palermo, on May 23. On Tuesday, thousands of people linked hands to form a five-kilometer (three-mile) human chain in Palermo, between the judge's home and the law courts where he worked. Prayer vigils were held in several Italian cities, including Rome, Florence and Venice. The tributes will culminate in a demonstration Saturday in Palermo that is expected to draw 100,000 people.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

The World Stands Aside

Incredulous over a cease-fire, shell-shocked residents of Sarajevo ventured out of their shelters on Monday to cash pension checks and shop for spring onions...

The Serbian commander in Sarajevo, General Ratko Mladic, was recently overheard ordering his gunners to "drive them crazy" and "burn it all."

Israelis Vote for Change

Taking the counsel of both their hopes and their fears, Israel's voters have rethought their country's political situation and chosen a government that will be led by Labor's Yitzhak Rabin.

land—including land on the West Bank—for a negotiated peace. Likud was bumping up against the painful limits imposed by its philosophical belief in retaining these territories.

Clinton Provides Answers

So far, Bill Clinton is the only presidential candidate to offer an economic plan. He has just issued a revised version, and it gives a sound answer to every important question.

lieve that the deficit can be controlled by raising taxes only on corporations and the super rich. He proposes taking only a nick out of entitlements, even though they are expected to explode by 2000.

Other Comment

South Africa at the Edge Nelson Mandela has withdrawn the ANC from Codessa (the constitutional talks).

has pushed that consensus close to the edge. Mr. de Klerk's acknowledgement in Madrid that outside help could be needed showed that he is not fully in control of the situation.

Tough Rabin Gets a Mandate for a Different Israel

By Shai Feldman

TEL AVIV—The Israeli elections registered a dramatic shift in favor of Labor and the left-wing Meretz alliance.

U.S.-Israeli tensions in the last years resulted from policy disagreements with Likud rather than from any ill-will toward Israel.

Making Brussels a Scapegoat for Failed European Leadership

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS—When the leaders of the European Community's 12 member states sit down in Lisbon on Friday, their formal summit agenda will be overshadowed by a single unwritten question: Should Brussels have its wings clipped?

the threatened European superstate. The future role of the European Commission is thus due to surface as the dominant theme at Lisbon.

The EC Commission sees itself as the driving force behind the Community's achievements. EC officials can reasonably claim to have delivered the goods.

By they Germans alarmed that they will lose the Deutsche mark to a less disciplined Euro-currency, or Britons concerned about creeping federalism—cannot believe that EC-level government will be either efficient or democratically responsive.

Britain's has long been a lone voice crying in the wilderness, but it is now being joined by others. The rest of the Community is belatedly debating the Maastricht pact, and there is a rising chorus of protests over the degree of national sovereignty that EC countries must eventually surrender.

exceptional two-year interim period that would extend his reign to a full decade. But in truth the focus at the Lisbon summit will be the powers that should be entrusted to unelected EC officials in Brussels.

The New-Age Spooks Focus Politely on Russia's Southern Rim

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—People are policy. Leaders express their visions, and their fears, in flesh and blood when they fill key jobs.

Even without renewed personal contact they met in 1990 when Mr. Primakov was Mikhail Gorbachev's special envoy trying to persuade Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait, and Mr. Gates was deputy head of the White House's National Security staff.

WASHINGTON—People are policy. Leaders express their visions, and their fears, in flesh and blood when they fill key jobs.

There is not yet a liaison relationship covered by a formal agreement. But the Russians have declared the identity of their Washington station chief to the Bush administration.

WASHINGTON—People are policy. Leaders express their visions, and their fears, in flesh and blood when they fill key jobs.

Mr. Primakov's current views on Turkey, Mr. Primakov is able to reach understandings on new rules of the game. Their spies have put down their daggers but still work behind too many cloaks to trust each other.

Desert Scam: Not One Mobile Scud Launcher Was Destroyed

By Mark Crispin Miller

BALTIMORE—Those who watched the Gulf War on CNN will recall the general jubilation and relief when, shortly after 10 P.M. on Jan. 16, 1991, all that good news came pouring in: Iraq's airfields wrecked, the Republican Guard decimated, no coalition casualties—and the Scud missile sites "destroyed."

Feb. 27, added up to total victory, and then some. Of the 50 Scud launchers (30 fixed, 20 mobile) Iraq was said by General Schwarzkopf to have had when the war started, 81 had reportedly been wiped out by the war's end.

There's a little argument in the community as to how much damage we did in this film, Schwarzkopf said.

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much damage we did." That argument did not, however, concern the number of mobile launchers, as the general implied, but the more pertinent question of whether the targets had in fact been Scud launchers at all.

According to the military source, who participated in the meeting, two specialists—an expert on Scuds and a photo analyst—insisted that the F-15Es had bombed several trucks. Because of what this source calls the generals' "wishful thinking," the dissenters were overlooked—and several other analysts supported the official view.

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ported back that the vehicles were indeed trucks. "But because General Schwarzkopf had gone on national TV and said that they were destroyed, Scuds, the official line never changed."

In managing viewers' vision of the war, the military used television with new sophistication. Although the camera did not lie, its eerie revelations were distorted by expert speakers.

The story of Counter-Scud—like the deaths from "friendly fire," the Iraqi killing fields and the actual failures of the Patriot missile—suggests that the Gulf War was not the high-tech triumph the government concocted. It was instead a victory for overpowering force and well-aimed propaganda.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Democrats' Choice

NEW YORK—We have not favored Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and have given ample reasons for our opposition. Whether the country will favor it, or whether it will be shown that the Democrats have thrown their opportunity away and invited defeat, remains to be seen.

1942: Nazis Held Off

MOSCOW—[From our New York edition:] The German command, with prodigal disregard of men and using tanks by the hundreds, pressed its attacks along the Kharkov front all day yesterday [June 24] for the third consecutive day.

1917: A Prussian Plot

CHRISTIANIA—Norway has been stirred from end to end by the arrest of a number of German spies, the seizure of a quantity of smuggled bombs and the discovery that the security of the country was menaced by a far-reaching Prussian plot. The gravity of the affair is evidenced by the fact that the Storting is discussing it in secret session.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'The Royals H...', 'LETTERS TO THE E...', 'Euro Dis...', 'Fury Dis...', 'How Gre...', and 'كنا من الأهل'.

OPINION

The Royals Have Squandered Their Magic

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In 1932, when George V gave the first Royal Christmas Broadcast, he coughed, and Britain sighed contentedly. "A king who coughs is a fellow human being," reported The Spectator for any readers in doubt about that.

Today a mesmerized world sees enough of the Windsors' divorces, extravagances, assassinations, embarrassing photographs, suicide at-

Britain's royalty, with their mistresses and illegitimate children, have a record that would cause blushes in a brothel, but until recent decades the press averted its gaze.

tempts, press leaks, paternity suits and so on to know that royalty are just like the rest of us. Swell.

This batch of humperoyalty — Faulkner's Snopess gussied up for a pageant — are cruel to each other and contemptuous of the public that is footing the bill for their coarse lives. They are demystifying monarchy more rapidly than any republican could dream of doing.

Republicans have traditionally relied on turgid arguments about monarchy being a retrograde reliance on parental figures for political cohesion. But today the case

against Britain's disheveled Royal Family can be stated briskly. For people in the magnificent business, kirsch is bad business, not just bad taste. If you are (adopting Walter Bagshot's dichotomy) part of the "dignified" rather than the "efficient" aspect of the state, you don't dare be tacky. If your job is to heaven ordinary lives with elevating spectacle, be elevating or be gone.

Time was when monarchists defended monarchy by claiming that the vice that defines it is actually a virtue: "Of course it is irrational — it's supposed to be." That is, monarchy would not have its supposed power to provide social glue, its magic to fuse the nation into a family, if it relied on the thin gruel of reason. But today the fissionable Windsors, that no-longer-nuclear family, are giving bourgeois morality even more of a bad name than the bourgeoisie is giving it.

Britain's royalty, with their mistresses and illegitimate children (William IV, who died in 1837, had 10 by one actress — a sort of monogamy, I suppose), have a record that would cause blushes in a brothel, but until recent decades the press averted its gaze.

When in the 1930s the Prince of Wales was besotted with Balmorale's Wallace Simpson, the British press kept quiet, thereby encouraging his ruinous sense of invulnerability. However, those who live by publicity, as the Windsors have lately chosen to do, and as a modern monarchy probably must, can be fricassed by it, par-

ticularly when the monarchy is invested with religious gravity. A few decades ago an archbishop of Canterbury, asked about the Windsors' theological tastes, said, "They're all Low Church. It's because they come from abroad."

The sovereign is "defender of the faith," whatever that means this month in the politically trendy Church of England. It means precious little in England, where mosques are apt to be more crowded than Church of England services are. A lot of the sovereign's subjects are from abroad. The Windsors know what that is like. The name Wettin, the family name of Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Victoria's consort, was changed to Windsor in 1917, when things German were in bad odor.

The world could use a few stodgy, boring, transplanted monarchs just now, if they could be uniting forces in the shards of what once were Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Monarchy is a residue of mankind's primitive past, but in parts of Europe's backyard mere primitivism would be a distinct improvement on barbarism. For the unenthralled, meaning for grown-ups, the only justification of monarchy is mere utility. But Britain does not need its monarchy for any practical purpose.

It is said the British masses like it and so should have it. That sort of

non sequitur did not wash when the subject was gin, and it begs the important question: Does monarchy help or hinder Britain's attempt to like what it ought to like? The British must decide if the monarchy, a "link to a glorious past," encourages a retrospective cast of mind and is a subliminal endorsement of snobishness and class hierarchies. If so, it makes a glorious future more difficult to achieve.

The monarchy costs sacks of money (it is hard to say exactly how many scores of millions of pounds). It is a sound investment only if the crown really does pull in tourists by the plane loads. Perhaps the British do not mind a governmental system justified by the sort of business thinking suited to the management of a theme park.

Getting rid of the monarchy might be more fuss and distraction than it would be worth. That, essentially, is the remarkably tepid defense The Economist now offers: The institution is too trivial to waste time talking about. But as Walter Bagshot, The Economist's great 19th century editor, said, "Above all things our royalty is to be revered, and if you begin to poke about it you cannot reverence it. . . . We must not let in daylight upon magic."

The magic is gone. When the current occupant of the throne is done, they should turn off the lights at Buckingham Palace.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Mere Dumb Prejudice, Not Difficult at All

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — The story of Colonel Margarethe Cammermeyer had a certain déjà-vu-all-over-again quality. It might as easily have been the story of Sergeant Leonard Malovich or Sergeant Miriam Ben Shalom or one of several other soldiers whose job histories included decorations, promotions, excellent evaluations.

For Colonel Cammermeyer, the honors included a Bronze Star for her work as a nurse in Vietnam and recognition as the Veterans Administration Nurse of the Year. None of it

made any difference when she was dismissed from the Washington State National Guard, one of thousands of Americans whose exemplary service has paled beside the military's determination to boot gay soldiers.

Many in the service will tell you that this is a difficult issue, as is the question of women in combat and other adjustments that the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines have been asked to make to the 20th century. It is not difficult at all. It comes down to this: Will we Americans continue to support one of America's largest and best-known institutions as it, not simply by custom but by regulation, engages in the roughest forms of discrimination?

The question is particularly apt as the Navy finds itself embroiled in a sickening sexual harassment scandal. If you were wondering where defense dollars go, almost \$200,000 of them were spent to fly naval aviators to a military frat party in Las Vegas last year at which Navy women were passed down a

gauntlet of their male colleagues, grabbed and mauled in a form of hand-to-hand combat not taught in basic training.

An aide to an admiral had to resort to biting one flyboy who pushed his hand inside her bra during this group grope, which apparently had become something of a Navy tradition.

There is walling and gnashing of teeth about this by the brass, a search for blame and underlying cause. It seems never to have occurred to them that if you treat women like second-class citizens by denying them promotion to combat positions, your male personnel will get the idea that they can treat them like second-class citizens in other ways, too. And that if you make homosexuality the modern equivalent of Godless communism, then hetero conduct in even its most abusive forms may seem sanctioned, even blessed.

The Vegas debacle renders almost comical one fear of letting gay people into the military. Same-sex propositions seem sedate compared to being pushed down a long hallway of guys with nuclear hands and Cro-Magnon mores.

But that is not the underlying cause of this ban. It is the perceived comfort level of straight male soldiers. The term of art is "cohesiveness," what we civilians might call male bonding. In other words, they may have to fight or serve beside those with whom they lack proper kinship.

This is the argument once used to keep black soldiers in segregated units, a bit of military history that seems unthinkable today. And it has also been used to oppose women in combat. (There is also the argument of the pedestal, the idea that male soldiers will spend all their time protecting their female counterparts. I imagine that the admiral's side would have some choice words about that.)

It's funny to read about a new Navy training program which, for the first time in history, features sexually integrated boot camp. After all the arguments about fatal distractions, they have discovered that putting men and women together actually improves training and fosters the much vaunted cohesion.

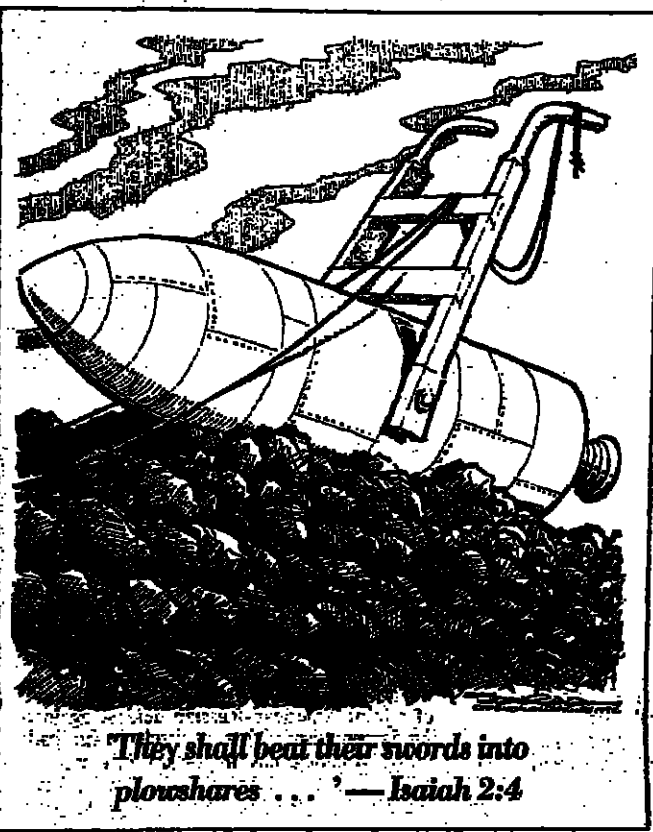
"It's more cooperative and there's more teamwork," said one instructor. Armed forces, meet real life.

According to the General Accounting Office, the prohibition on gay people in the military costs at least \$27 million a year, given the fact that a thousand men and women are dismissed and replaced. That is an absurd waste of time and money.

But more important is the fact that the military continues to piously justify retaining regulations that are no more than codified prejudice. Officials sometimes say this is the will of the people. If they are keeping track, seven in 10 think that women should be penalized to occupy combat positions, and 50 percent see no reason to keep gay people out of the military.

Instead of stooping to a comfort level of ignorance, the military should reflect the simple notion of performance as the gauge of job fitness. Besides, maybe their notion of comfort level is all wrong. Maybe there are no homophobes in foxholes.

The New York Times.



They shall beat their swords into plowshares . . . — Isaiah 2:4

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lessons of History

More than 500 years ago, Bosnia and Croatia struggled against a foreign invader, the Ottoman Empire. Then, as now, the Bosnians and Croats appealed to the West for aid.

Stephen Tomasevic, a 15th-century ruler of Bosnia, asked for help from the Roman pontiff, the only authority then to approach the role of today's United Nations.

He told Pius II, "I desire that you send me a crown, which will be a sign that you will not abandon me if war breaks out."

The Pope heeded Tomasevic's appeal, and Bosnia thus became an internationally recognized state. But Bosnia obtained little other assistance. Within a few years the Ottomans overran Bosnia and Tomasevic was beheaded.

Sixty years later, in 1530, as the Ottoman Empire turned eastward, the Holy Roman Empire, asked the Holy Roman Emperor for help.

Again, little help was forthcoming and most of Croatia was overrun. Only a small sliver of land remained under Croatian rule. Refugees flooded the West; their descendants can still be found in Austria, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Today, one must ask whether history is repeating itself. Croatia received some peacekeeping forces from the West but only after a year of war. As in Tomasevic's time, the West has granted Bosnia the "crown" of international recognition. Meanwhile, Bosnia is being rapidly overwhelmed.

We must ask ourselves whether the Bosnians will be able to hold out for the months or years it may take for sanctions to begin to bite. Or will someone 500 years from now note that their pleas to the West, like those of Tomasevic and Frankapan, were not enough to stem the forces seeking to destroy their country and their people?

JOHN P. KRALJIC and V. MILES RAGUZ, New York.

A Titanic Error

My ancestor Samuel Cunard would have been most upset by the idea that one of the ships of his line should one day collide with an iceberg. Yet the clue for 52 Across in

your June 17 crossword puzzle is "ill-fated Cunard liner" and the answer is "Titanic." Not so.

It was, in fact, the rival White Star line that gave all its ships names ending in "ic," including the one which so tragically foundered in the North Atlantic during the night of April 14-15, 1912.

NICK HEALING, Paris.

Editor's note: A Cunard spokesman agrees, while noting, "In 1934, Cunard became the majority shareholder in a new company which took over the White Star fleet."

Euro Disney: Con

Regarding the report "Euro Disney: Growing Pains?" (May 13): Our visit to Euro Disney on May 29 involved one-hour waits — even for the Dumbo ride. Line-cutters were everywhere. My biggest disappointment was no Mickey Mouse! There was no electric light parade or fireworks display.

If you want a good Disney experience, go to Florida or Los Angeles. Euro Disney is one expensive bug that needs fixing.

KELLY JACOBS, Obentoffenberg, Germany.

Euro Disney: Pro

Regarding "American Family At Euro Disney" (Leisure, May 29): We are an American family living in Rome. We visited Euro Disney on May 15 and did not encounter the problems described in the article. Our visit was great; even the weather was excellent. We encountered no "technical difficulties" at any attraction and had no trouble while in line. All the employees we encountered were helpful and friendly.

We did not think the prices were that high by European standards. I do not think it an insult to France that no wine (or beer) is served at the park. They do not serve it at Disneyland or Disney World, so why should they at Euro Disney?

We are glad we made our trip to Euro Disney. The adults in our group had as much fun as the kids. I would recommend Euro Disney to everyone.

DEBORAH GRUNDER, Rome.

How Green Is Bush?

President George Bush's reaction to Rio reminds me of how my grandmother used to chide me when I was being difficult as a child: "You're right and the world is all wrong!"

GERALD C. HARDY, Manchester, Connecticut.

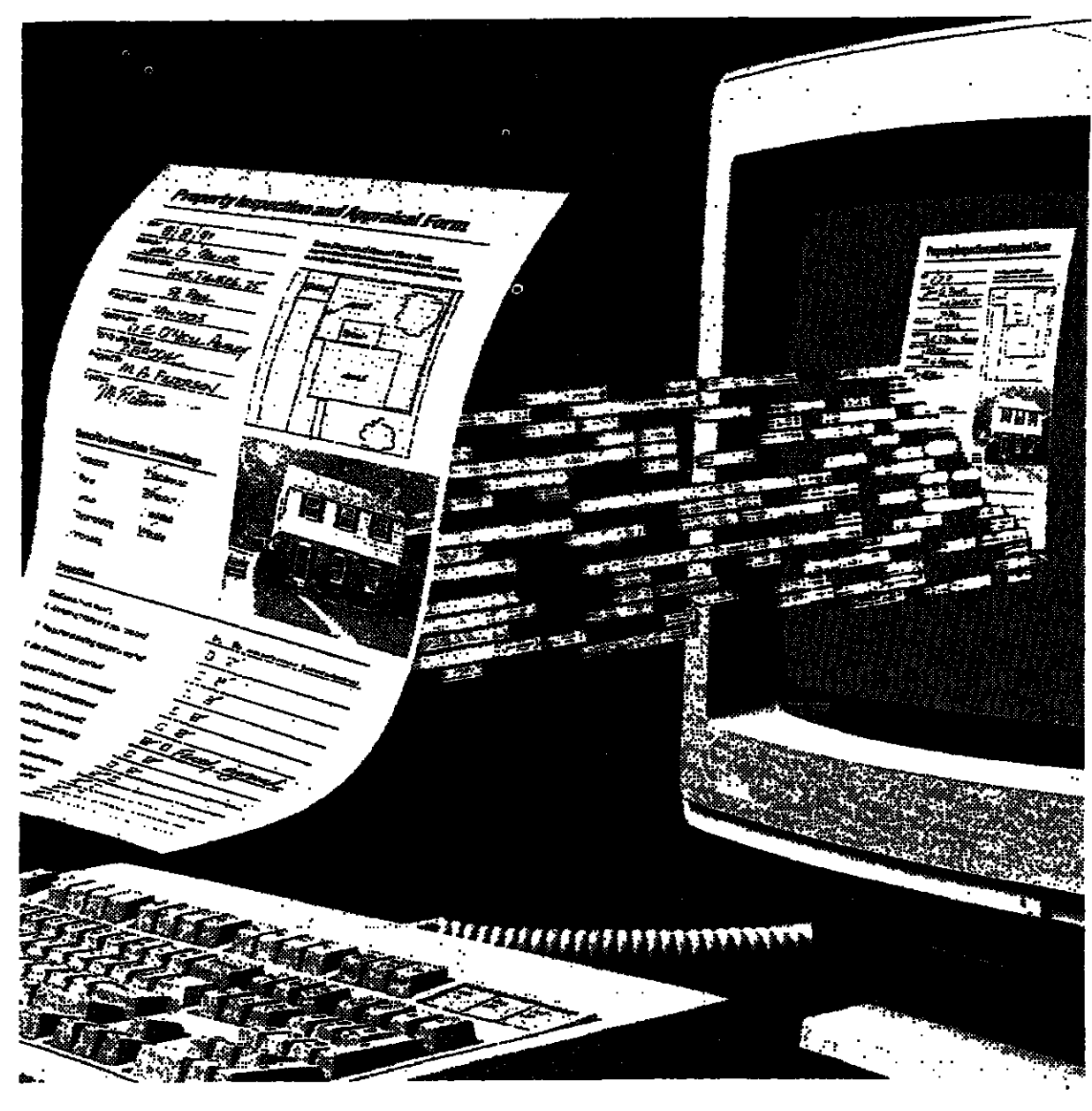
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Arabs Say Outcome In Israel Aids Talks

By Chris Hedges New York Times Service

CAIRO—Several Arab leaders, including officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Wednesday that an Israeli government headed by Yitzhak Rabin, the Labor Party leader, would improve chances for a peace agreement between Israel and Arab states.

"The election result will give a strong push to peace efforts and the reopening of a golden opportunity to achieve historic reconciliation between Israel and the Arabs," said Osama Ben, a senior adviser to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, the only Arab country to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

Israel opened talks last fall with its Arab neighbors and Palestinian delegates. The U.S.-brokered talks have been put on hold until a new Israeli government.

PLO officials said they were elated by the election results.

"I am sure that if Mr. Rabin begins negotiations with Palestinian leaders, the problem will be solved," said a senior PLO official, Bassam Abu Sharif, in one of the most optimistic reactions.

Jordanian officials, while more cautious, also voiced approval. But the favorable reception of the Israeli election results, according to many Arab commentators, has more to do with the downfall of the hard-line Likud bloc of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir than with the ascendancy of Labor.

"The Israeli public voted against war and the terrorism of Shamir," Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, declared in Cairo.

The Arab world views Prime Minister Shamir as a hardliner, said an Egyptian columnist, Mohamed Sid Ahmed, "and anyone who replaces him is seen as a Godsend. Perhaps many people are being too optimistic. But there is no doubt that the rejection by the Israeli electorate of Likud's policy of confrontation with the Arabs, and the international community, is an improvement."

Mr. Rabin was Mr. Shamir's minister of defense in a coalition

government when the Palestinian uprising, or intifada, began in December 1987.

He was harshly criticized in the Arab world for his decision to let Israeli security forces use live ammunition to quell rock-throwing disturbances by Palestinians.

Some Arab officials said they saw nothing in Mr. Rabin's past that would suggest major changes would be coming in Israeli policy.

"Nothing in the history of the two parties, Likud and Labor, encourages one to think that a win by either party could positively affect peace efforts," said Adnan Omran, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League.

Mr. Rabin ran on a platform that proposed approving limited self-rule for the 1.75 million Palestinians in the occupied territories within nine months.

But Arab leaders reject the traditional Labor peace plan, which calls for Israeli troops to remain along the Jordan River and on strategic roads and hills overlooking the Jordan Valley.

The Arabs also oppose Labor's support for Israel's retention of East Jerusalem, which it annexed after the 1967 war.

Arab leaders call for a complete withdrawal of the Israelis from all occupied land and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

"The Labor Party is different as far as the transitional phase, but in the final status of negotiations concerning withdrawal I don't see much difference," said Saeb Erekat, a Palestinian negotiator.

But a drive to build Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, one of the cornerstones of Likud policy, was a major source of tension between Arabs and Israel.

The election results renewed calls in the Arab press for leaders to present a unified front to Israel. Countries such as Iraq, Libya and Iran condemn the peace process.

Syria, usually quick to criticize Israel, reserved judgment on a Labor government, while applauding the defeat of Likud.

Mr. Rabin was Mr. Shamir's minister of defense in a coalition



Housing Minister Ariel Sharon listening to Prime Minister Shamir address Likud supporters in Tel Aviv on Wednesday.

ISRAEL: Labor Victory

(Continued from page 1)

which could lead to a lively round of bargaining in the weeks ahead. Both Meretz and Labor are committed to territorial compromise, but some of the rightist parties are just as committed to opposing it.

The Zionist-Orthodox National Religious Party, one of three smaller parties in the Likud coalition, which recently adopted an explicitly nationalistic platform, announced Wednesday that it could not join a Rabin government, saying the gaps between them were unbridgeable.

Two other religious parties, as well as the nationalist Tzomet, which scored a dramatic gain in seats, were still discussing whether they would seek to join. In an interview on Israeli television, Mr. Rabin said he would be open to having "maybe a couple" of other parties in addition to Labor and Meretz in the coalition.

Mr. Rabin said he had grave differences with Tzomet but still left the door open to discussions.

President Chaim Herzog is expected to issue a formal invitation on Sunday to Mr. Rabin to form a government. After that, Mr. Rabin will initially have 21 days to assemble his coalition. Most analysts here agreed that Labor's margin was large enough to let Mr. Rabin control the process.

Lineup of Seats In the Knesset

Reuters

JERUSALEM—With 100 percent of the civilian vote counted, Israeli radio gave this unofficial projection of results from the general election Tuesday. Soldiers' votes are to be counted by the weekend. Previous strengths in the 120-seat Knesset are in parentheses.

Table showing Knesset seat projections for various parties including Likud, Religious, and Arab Far Left.

TALKS: Baker Calls for Speed

(Continued from page 1)

process of forming a government is not to speculate or engage in questions like that."

Administration officials cited several reasons for satisfaction with the election results. To begin with, Yitzhak Rabin, when he was defense minister in the unity coalition government, had a very good personal relationship with both President George Bush and Mr. Baker during the brief period that he worked with them early in the Bush administration.

Mr. Rabin's pragmatic, nonideological approach fit well with the Bush team.

By contrast, officials said, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Mr. Bush never liked one another and never trusted one another, and their relationship seemed beyond repair.

Even more important, Mr. Rabin's Labor Party has advocated a one-year freeze on the building of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza if they are not related to security, while talks on Palestinian autonomy are underway.

Mr. Rabin has also promised to negotiate an autonomy agreement with the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza within nine months.

A freeze on such settlements has been a fundamental condition of the Palestinians.

ried about, though, is that Palestinians may overreact to the Rabin victory and inflate some of their demands, just as they are going to be called on to make the concrete concessions required to close a deal.

Pro-Israeli lobbyists and members of Congress say that there are two very narrow windows left in this year's legislative calendar to act on the Israeli request for loan guarantees.

One option, they say, would be for the Congress to authorize guarantees, at a set amount of money, and make disbursement of the funds associated with the guarantees conditional on Israel meeting Mr. Bush's conditions, whenever Mr. Rabin is in a position to negotiate. This could be done before Congress recesses in July.

The other option would be to wait for a negotiated deal between Congress, the Bush administration and a Rabin government in September, before lawmakers adjourn.

It is not clear when it is not done by then it will have to wait until the foreign aid bill once again comes to the floor in March of 1993.

"I think there is a strong domestic political need, both on the part of President Bush and Yitzhak Rabin, to show a quick success in this relationship and the loan guarantee issue provides just the vehicle," said Abraham D. Foxman, executive director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

B. D. Nossiter, Journalist and Author, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Bernard D. Nossiter, 66, an author and news correspondent, died here of lung cancer Wednesday.

Mr. Nossiter wrote for The Washington Post for 24 years. He served as correspondent in Paris, in South Asia and in London from 1971 to 1979. He reported for The New York Times at the United Nations from 1979 to 1983.

His latest book, "Fat Years and Lean: The American Economy Since Roosevelt," 1990, was described in The New York Times Book Review as "a breezy account" that was "rarely temperate, often angry, but usually so in a civilized way."

His other books were "The Global Struggle for More" (1987), "Britain: A Future That Works" (1978), "Soft State: A Newspaperman's Chronicle of India" (1970) and "The Myth-makers: An Essay on Power and Wealth" (1964).

He grew up in New York, graduated in 1947 from Dartmouth College and earned an M.A. in economics from Harvard in 1948.

MANDATE: 'An Option for a Different Middle East,' Depending on How Far Israeli Leader Is Willing to Go

(Continued from page 1)

will seize on the opportunity or not."

Mr. Rabin's conservative record as defense minister in Likud-led governments and his cautious campaign have led many politicians to doubt whether he really seeks a sharp break with the status quo.

Some suspect that, rather than seeking to fill out a leftist parliamentary coalition by making an agreement with Orthodox religious parties, he may try to neutralize Meretz and the left of his own party by striking an agreement with the small rightist Tzomet Party, or even with Likud.

Throughout the campaign, Mr. Rabin essentially offered Israelis a

consensus platform similar to those adopted by the Labor-Likud governments of the 1980s, rather than Labor's own, more radical stands.

Thus, the former government promised to curb Likud's massive settlement building campaign in the occupied territories, which represented a sharp departure from the practice of the previous unity coalitions.

But he also outlined three principles on the future of the territories that mark the points of agreement between Likud and Labor: no acceptance of a Palestinian state, no return to Israel's 1967 borders, and insistence on Israeli sovereignty over a united Jerusalem.

Likud leaders said Wednesday

that it was precisely Mr. Rabin's splitting of differences that allowed him to capitulate on widespread discontent with Likud among traditional constituencies like working class and Sephardic Jews and security-conscious middle-class voters.

"Rabin managed to convince the Likud voter that by voting for him and against the Likud, you were still voting for something in the very center of the Israeli establishment," said Yossi Olmert, the director of the government press office. "People wanted a change for various reasons, and Rabin offered a change that was not too radical."

Breakdowns of the voting results show that Mr. Rabin did succeed in

winning over voters in traditional Likud strongholds in poor urban neighborhoods and "development towns." According to one study by state television, Likud's share of the vote in development towns, which are heavily populated by ethnic Sephardic Jews from the Middle East and Asia, dropped from 41 percent in the 1988 elections to 36 percent Tuesday, while Labor's vote rose from 23 percent to 30 percent.

Many of these voters blamed Mr. Shamir's government for high unemployment of 11.5 percent, while others were angered by internal feuding within Likud in which Foreign Minister David Levy, the Moroccan-born champion of many Se-

phardic Jews, appeared to be humiliated.

Likud spokesmen argued that such vote shifts did not represent a mandate for significant changes in government policies toward the occupied territories or peace process. But other analysts said that, even if Mr. Rabin did not make the election into a referendum on these issues, the results reflected a drift toward moderation.

Since the mid-1980s, polls have shown a slow but steady increase in the percentage of Israelis willing to trade at least some territory for peace.

Many Israelis were also clearly alarmed by the crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations caused by Likud's refusal

to curtail the building of Jewish settlements in the territories, which culminated in the Bush administration's decision early this year to withhold \$10 billion in loan guarantees requested by Israel to absorb new immigrants.

Likud was also rejected by many of the 300,000 immigrant voters from the former Soviet Union, both because of the loan guarantees debacle and because of the government's failure to pursue economic policies that offered the newcomers jobs and housing.

These broad trends suggest that a move by Mr. Rabin to reverse Likud's policies in the occupied territories might win substantial public support, analysts said.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

When CEOs, for Safety, Have to Hide Their Light

By Seth Faison Jr.

NEW YORK — It seemed a harmless enough adornment: a personalized license plate with three letters to identify the woman's computer company, followed by three more letters that proudly announced her position: "CEO."

Now, after a pair of well-publicized kidnappings of business executives in the last two months, corporations large and small are calling on security consultants and taking steps to prevent the abduction of their senior staff. So the California-based chief executive, wanting to take no chances, exchanged her vanity plate for an ordinary, anonymous one this month. And she would rather not be named in the newspaper, thank you.

Greater precautions are being taken by businesses that there were two months ago, said John T. Horn, head of corporate security at Kroll Associates, an international consulting company. "Awareness has gone up, and changes have been made."

To protect against kidnapping, more companies are hiring driver-bodyguards.

Among the changes, Mr. Horn said, companies are hiring driver-bodyguards and beginning to use expensive office security apparatuses.

Although few executives need to curtail domestic or international travel, he added, many are limiting access to information about such travel.

Security managers at two dozen corporations uniformly declined to discuss the issue, but Mr. Horn and other consultants said that scores of companies had requested help in conducting security reviews, concerned that recent kidnappings could inspire copycat incidents.

Security needs vary greatly, but consultants agree that an executive is most vulnerable during transit, typically to or from work, when roughly three of four executive kidnappings take place.

AN EXXON EXECUTIVE, Sidney J. Reso, was abducted as he pulled out of the driveway of his New Jersey home on April 29, and although two suspects were arrested last Friday, Mr. Reso's whereabouts are still unknown.

Charles Geschke, president of a California-based software company, Adobe Systems Inc., was kidnapped from his company parking lot as he arrived for work one day in late May. He was rescued by FBI agents five days later.

In addition to worrying about ordinary criminals, corporations have to be concerned about former employees and political activists.

One of the suspects in Mr. Reso's case, Arthur D. Seale, is a former Exxon employee. The authorities also said that a security-company manual titled "Executive Protection Program: Kidnapping and Extortion," was found at Mr. Seale's home.

Michael J. Hershman, president of the Fairfax Group, an international investigative and security company based in Virginia, said he often advised a company to set up a crisis-management plan preparing other executives to act if the boss suddenly disappeared.

"You don't want the company to come to a standstill," said Mr. Hershman, who added that business at his company had increased about 15 percent in the last two months.

He pointed out that executive kidnappings remained far more common in Latin American countries than they are in the United States.

"If you are a high-profile person," said John F. Grundhofer, a Minnesota banker who was kidnapped in 1990 in a parking lot, "one way or another, you have to deal with the fact that it could happen to you."

"People don't like to talk about it, but it's a horrible thing. You never forget it."

Across Money Gap, EC Nations Face Off

By Tom Redburn

LISBON — The shiny new buildings going up at the University of Lisbon are monuments to the dream of European unity.

So is the modern highway that links Lisbon with the industrial city of Oporto in the north. It, too, was built largely with taxpayer funds from other nations in the European Community.

And so are the rush-hour traffic jams, the frenetic rise of yet another of the sprawling apartment complexes snarling the hillsides on the edge of town, and the surge of foreign capital that is fast changing the economic face of Portugal.

As EC leaders gather here later this week for another round of meetings, the support from Brussels that is helping modernize Portugal is at the core of the debate that pits the poorer nations of Europe's fringe against the industrial powerhouses at its center.

Portugal, like Spain, Greece and Ireland, stood to gain the most from the big boost in

Community spending proposed earlier this year by Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission. But seven other EC members, led by Britain and Germany, have dug in their heels on the Commission's suggested 1993-1997 budget.

Portugal had once hoped to settle the always excruciating budget fight during its six-month tenure in the EC presidency, its first since joining the Community in 1986. But even before the Danish rejection of the ambitious Maastricht treaty threw Europe's plans for further economic and political integration into disarray, the EC had failed to bridge the gulf between its haves and its have-nots.

And Mr. Delors' surprisingly early agreement this month to postpone Brussels' request for an increase in the EC spending ceiling has not yet won over all skeptics.

Portuguese officials now concede that the best that they can accept is for EC leaders to reach agreement here on a budgetary blueprint.

"We've had to bow to reality," one official said. "We're handing this off to the British."

London will take over at the head of the EC table on July 1.

The debate revolves around the question of how much to bolster "structural" funds earmarked for economic development projects in the Community's most backward regions.

There is also disagreement about the price tag for a new "cohesion" program that the poorer countries insisted upon as the trade-off for accepting the treaty in Maastricht. The extra cash is supposed to help them meet the tough economic criteria demanded of EC countries seeking to join the currency union that most European politicians still want to create before the end of the decade.

The budget battle is unlikely to degenerate into open warfare, if only because each side has too much to lose.

"The spending dispute should not reach a state of crisis this time around," said Stanley Crossick, director of the Belmont European Policy Center in Brussels. "Indeed, because of the Danish situation, most EC leaders see

See GAP, Page 17

U.S. Orders Data Raise Questions About Rebound

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. durable goods orders fell an unexpectedly sharp 2.4 percent in May, the government said Wednesday in a report underscoring the uneven nature of the economic recovery.

The Commerce Department said orders for durable goods, items such as cars and home appliances that are expected to last three or more years, declined by a seasonally adjusted \$2.98 billion, to \$119.5 billion. It was the steepest drop since December, when orders slid 5.3 percent.

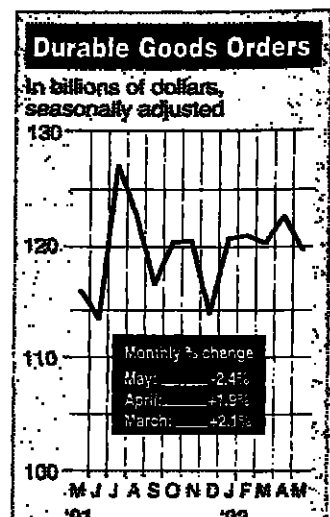
"An awful lot of industry is kind of sitting dead in the water," said Frederick Sturm, an economist at Fuji Securities in Chicago.

Analysts had been describing manufacturing as one of the bright spots in the economy's sluggish recovery from the recession. But the weak figures are likely to raise questions about the strength shown in manufacturing industries earlier in the year.

Most economists had been expecting a modest, 0.3 percent advance. Orders had risen 1.9 percent in April and 2.1 percent in March.

Durable goods orders were pulled down last month by a 6.2 percent plunge, to \$30.9 billion, in the volatile transportation category, which had been up strongly in April and March. Orders for military goods, another volatile sector, fell 27.7 percent, to \$5.87 billion.

The decline in transportation may suggest that autos are not as



Source: Bloomberg Business News

strong as some people have been expecting," said John Silvia, chief economist at Kemper Financial in Chicago. "Production plans for the auto companies may be a touch too aggressive."

Orders fell 0.6 percent for primary metals such as steel, 0.9 percent for industrial machinery and equipment and 1.3 percent for electrical equipment.

Excluding transportation, overall orders fell 1 percent. Excluding defense, they fell 0.6 percent.

But there was strength in one key segment, nondefense capital goods, which rose 1.4 percent. The gain is a barometer of business investment plans that should enhance productivity and economic growth in the future.

Shipments of durable goods rose 1 percent, to \$122.3 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders fell 0.6 percent, to \$470.3 billion. That is an indication that factories are having little trouble keeping up with the flow of new orders and are unlikely to start reeling laid-off workers soon.

In another sign of a slow recovery, building permits for May, a barometer of future housing construction, declined a revised 0.4 percent in May to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.054 million. In its initial report last week, the government had said building permits declined 0.7 percent in May to an annual rate of 1.051 million.

The overall decrease in durable goods orders also reflected major statistical revisions for previous months that could influence the gross domestic product for the first quarter. In a preliminary estimate, first-quarter GDP was reported at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.4 percent. The government is scheduled to release the revised GDP estimate on Thursday.

Orders for durable goods are a good gauge of the economy's health because the goods are expensive and take longer to produce. Orders measure both demand and future employment prospects among manufacturing companies.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

EC Near 48-Hour Work Rule

International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — Workers could not be forced to put in more than 48 hours a week under a compromise plan that emerged Wednesday at a meeting of European Community social ministers.

The compromise, which appeared close to approval as the ministers met late into Wednesday night, would set 48 hours as the maximum work week.

Employees could voluntarily work more than 48 hours. Workers would be guaranteed 11 hours of rest per 24-hour period as part of a 35-hour consecutive weekly rest period, and by 1993 would receive a minimum of four weeks' vacation.

Britain insisted on the voluntary provision for overtime because it claimed that a mandatory and inflexible 48-hour work week would cost British industry \$5 billion (\$9.3 billion) while stripping 2.5 million workers of overtime pay.

The compromise also removed an earlier insistence that Sunday be part of a worker's weekly rest period, a pro-

See WORK, Page 16

Lloyd's Keeps Critics in Check

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In an unexpected civil meeting on Wednesday, David Coleridge, the chairman of the Lloyd's of London insurance market, fielded questions for six straight hours and, to the surprise of many, won a standing ovation for his efforts. "He has done a marvelous job of glossing over a decade of mismanagement," said one angry Lloyd's member.

In spite of widespread predictions that the meeting would be Lloyd's bloodiest and most acrimonious ever, it was distinguished only by its length and the immense proportions of the market's latest loss, Lloyd's, which reports its results with a three-year lag, revealed a \$2.06 billion (\$3.8 billion) loss for the 1989 year of account, easily the worst performance in the market's 305 years of existence.

While conceding that the result qualified as "appalling," Mr. Coleridge attempted to lay much of the blame on a few bad syndicates, even though 64 percent of Lloyd's syndicates lost money in the most recent accounting year.

He condemned the "quite shocking" results produced by a handful of syndicates, and pointed out that slightly more than one-third of the losses had come from only five syndicates, four of which were managed by two agencies that have ceased trading.

On the other hand, Mr. Coleridge noted that profits had been made in two of Lloyd's four general areas of business: aviation and ve-

hicle insurance. But the profits were slim, at £16 million for aviation and £52 million for auto insurance.

Mr. Coleridge also lashed out at the Lloyd's members who have threatened to not pay the claims against them and have lodged numerous suits against the market. "The activities of a much-publicized minority can weaken everyone's sympathy for them and harm the reputation of us all," he said.

Having staved off disaster at the annual meeting, Lloyd's faces even tougher challenges in coming weeks. Lloyd's will hold an emergency general meeting on July 24, where members will vote, for the first time ever, on whether they still have confidence in Lloyd's 28-member ruling council.

Also clouding Lloyd's future are the pending reports of two more independent inquiries.

One report will focus on how Lloyd's governs itself, and the other, due out July 1, will address the potentially more explosive subject of the so-called reinsurance spiral. It was through that spiral, in which underwriters essentially charged their accounts, generating large commissions in the process, that the most titanic of the recent Lloyd's losses were achieved.

With even Mr. Coleridge calling the atmosphere at Lloyd's one of "despair, anger and bewilderment," the market's continued existence is anything but assured. Chatet, an independent company, has predicted that the market would post losses of £1 billion for its 1990 year of account and £750 million for 1991.

Faced with huge losses and the prospect of more to come, Lloyd's members are defecting in droves. The market's membership has plummeted from a peak of 36,000 in 1988 to less than 22,000.

With those names have gone a good chunk of the market's capital, which totals about £10 billion and is shrinking fast. Mr. Coleridge said Wednesday that Lloyd's could survive with as little as £7 billion in capital. Many analysts and market insiders suggest, however, that the notion of spreading insurance risks among ever fewer Lloyd's members is a recipe for self-destruction.

Japanese Minivans Avoid U.S. Penalty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — An independent federal agency ruled Wednesday that Detroit automakers have not suffered significant harm from imported Japanese minivans, a verdict that prevents the Commerce Department from proceeding with plans to impose tariffs on the vans.

The decision could become a landmark in American trade policy, because it appears to signify the emergence of a new majority on a little-known body that has the power to block American industries from receiving Commerce Department protection from imports.

In a case brought by General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., the Commerce Department had determined that two Japanese automakers, Mazda and Toyota, were selling minivans at unfair prices, a practice known as dumping. The U.S. International Trade Commission, however, voted 4 to 2 on Wednesday that the dumping did not threaten or materially harm the domestic makers.

"Essentially, we have been told by an agency of the United States government to drop dead," said Thomas Hanna, president of the U.S. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association.

Three new commissioners, two Republicans and a Democrat, have joined the six-member trade panel in recent months, and the two Republicans appear to be taking a narrower interpretation of the nation's trade law than their predecessors.

One of the new Republicans, Peter S. Watson, has a term that will not expire until Dec. 16, 2000, which suggests that the commission's new shape may prove enduring.

In a separate development Wednesday, the House Ways and Means Committee took a radically different stance on the imported minivans, voting to increase the tariffs on most of them by 1,000 percent. In a 24-to-12 vote, the committee approved an amendment that opponents said would force up the price of such popular imports as the Toyota Previa by as much as \$4,000. (NYT, AP)

A Pledge to Avoid Censorship UPI to Remain 'As Is,' Say New Arab Owners

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

A spokesman for the new Arab owners of United Press International said on Wednesday that their Middle East Broadcast Center was based in London precisely to prevent censorship pressures.

A bankruptcy judge in New York accepted a \$3.95 million cash offer for UPI by the Saudi-financed MBC over a rival \$3.75 million bid by a New York lawyer, Leon Charney.

UPI filed for protection from its creditors last August, owing \$60 million.

Mr. Charney alleged that UPI would face censorship from its new owners, since news is censored in Saudi Arabia. "UPI is an American press service and we believe it should be held by Americans," he said in Washington.

Nick Hart, a spokesman for MBC, which started broadcasting via satellite in Arabic last September, dismissed Mr. Charney's allegations as "rubbish."

"We don't censor anything at all," he said. "The reason that MBC is so popular is that it is such a thorough news service."

"We have a bureau in Jerusalem, for instance, and we cover everything. One of the reasons for being based in London is so that we are not under the rules and regulations of any Arab country."

MBC would keep UPI going "as is, while trying to improve it," said Mike Costelloe, a lawyer for the new owners in New York.

Several UPI staffers said Mr. Charney's outburst rang hollow in view of the fact that most U.S. publishers abandoned UPI to its fate years ago.

"Ten days ago, UPI had embalmers fluid running through its veins," said Fred Lief, the assistant sports editor. "Today we're up and walking about. I call that progress."

Reduced to a thin global service of about 450 reporters and editors, UPI has always had an international outlook, according to its editor for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, Roy A. Brightbill. "I see no inconsistency between the new ownership and our tradition of editorial independence," he said.

In a statement, MBC said, "Until such time as we have had the opportunity to discuss the future with management and staff, we do not wish to speculate on future activities." Mr. Hart said the reason was that everything in the process

of acquiring UPI had happened so quickly.

UPI executives were awaiting a meeting with the new owners later this week. Steve Geimann, the executive vice president of UPI, said that although he did not know very much about the new owners, "I look forward to talking to them, sitting down, finding out their ideas."

MBC reaches homes throughout the Middle East, North Africa and Europe.

It was formed by a group of Arab investors, principally Saudi Arabians, and is supported by advertising and sponsorship, according to Mr. Costelloe.

With a staff of about 200, MBC is headed by Ali Hedeithy, formerly the head of Saudi Arabian ARA, the largest film and television production company in the Gulf. Arab Nexameddin, formerly chief editor of the London-based Arabic

newspaper Al Sharq at Awstat, heads the news operation.

Although its satellite broadcasts begin and end with readings from the Koran, the MBC programs are a secular mix of features, documentaries, sports, drama, films, business reports and news.

Mr. Hart said the programming was "news-led." Advertisers include several major corporations.

UPI, a challenger to The Associated Press for 85 years, went into the red three decades ago as U.S. evening papers folded or merged with morning editions. UPI also faced a host of new competition including the syndicated news services of major U.S. newspapers.

In 1982, UPI was bought by a group of U.S. investors whose links with the Baba'i faith raised questions about editorial independence, questions that came up anew when the religious broadcaster Pat Robertson bid for the company.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and June 24 rates for various international currencies.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies like Argentine peso, Hong Kong \$, etc.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for various currencies over different periods.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various currencies and instruments.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table listing U.S. money market funds and their performance metrics.

GOLD

Table showing gold prices in various locations like Hong Kong, London, etc.

Advertisement for INTERMARKET FUND, Société Anonyme, listing details about the fund and its general assembly.

Large advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a watch image and text describing the brand as 'Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie'.

MARKET DIARY

Selective Buying Bolsters Stocks

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed mixed Wednesday as buying in some major stocks helped counter the downward pressure from weak overseas markets and disappointing economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 5.08, to 3,290.70. The broader market averages were lower, however, as the Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 0.21, to 403.83 and the Nasdaq combined index declined 1.93, to 551.43.

Advancing issues nosed out defining ones on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume totaled about 189 million shares, little changed from Tuesday.

William Zinder, market analyst at Lehman Brothers, said the Dow had risen because it was getting help from such components as IBM and International Paper.

"It has been a very selective market," he added.

William Leary, a senior vice president at Lehman Brothers, said that "reaction to the Supreme Court's tobacco ruling whipped the market around all day."

Tobacco stocks fell immediately after the Supreme Court granted smokers the right to bring suit under state law against cigarette man-

ufacturers for intentionally misrepresenting the health effects of smoking. The decision capped months of speculation about the tobacco industry's liability in such cases.

Shares of Philip Morris, RJR Nabisco Holdings, American Brands, UST Inc., Loews Corp. and Brooke Group fell after the ruling. But some of them recovered some or all of their losses by the end of the day.

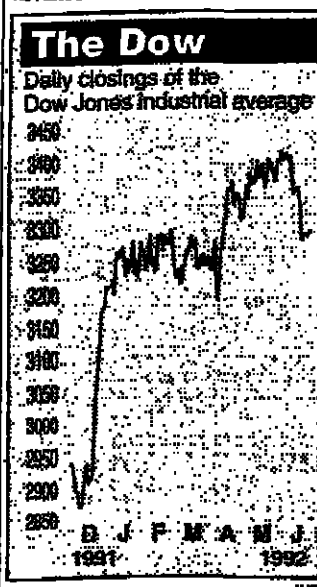
Philip Morris closed 1/4 higher, at 73 1/2; RJR Nabisco fell 1/4, to 9 1/4; American Brands declined 1/4, to 45 1/4; Loews fell 2 1/4, to 11 1/4; and Brooke Group slipped 1/4, to 4 1/4.

A partial recovery in tobacco stocks, coupled with higher Treasury bond prices, offset concerns about the continued collapse of James Galloway, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co. The Nikkei index fell 253.32 points, or 1.6 percent, to 15,853.67, a 68-month low.

IBM gained 1 1/4, to 97 1/4, as the stock continued to rally on expectations that second-quarter earnings will exceed analysts' estimates.

Intel led the American Stock Exchange actives, up 1 1/2 at 24 1/4. Tele-Communications led the over-the-counter actives, up 1/4 at 19 1/4.

(UPI, Bloomberg)



Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Dow Jones Industrial Average, Standard & Poor's 500, NYSE Composite, and NYSE Index.

Standard & Poor's 500

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Industrials, Financials, Utilities, and SP 500.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Composite, Industrials, Financials, Utilities, and SP 500.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Composite, Industrials, Financials, Utilities, and SP 500.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Industrials, Financials, Utilities, and SP 500.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes 30 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Market Sales

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes NYSE volume, AMEX volume, and NASDAQ volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes NYSE volume, AMEX volume, and NASDAQ volume.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes NYSE volume, AMEX volume, and NASDAQ volume.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes NYSE volume, AMEX volume, and NASDAQ volume.

Amex Diary

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes NYSE volume, AMEX volume, and NASDAQ volume.

NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes NYSE volume, AMEX volume, and NASDAQ volume.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes SUGAR (FOX), COCOA (FOX), and WHITE SUGAR (MIR).

Metals

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes ALUMINUM (HIGH GRADE), COPPER, and ZINC.

Financial

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE), 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE), and 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE).

Grains

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes WHEAT (CBT), CORN (CBT), and SOYBEANS (CBT).

Metals

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes NY GRABBER COPPER (COMEX), GOLD (COMEX), and SILVER (COMEX).

Livestock

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes CATTLE (CME), FEEDER CATTLE (CME), and PORK BELTIES (CME).

Food

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes COFFEE (NYMEX), HOGS (CME), and CATTLE (CME).

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Health Care Costs Hurt Carmakers

ANN ARBOR, Michigan (Combined Dispatches) — The Big Three U.S. automakers are closing the price and quality gap with Japan, but the lack of national health care results in U.S. manufacturers passing their increasing health care costs on to car buyers, a University of Michigan study said Wednesday.

After losing 20 points of market share to Japanese manufacturers over the past 15 years, the Big Three have the opportunity to make a decisive comeback, the study said. The Big Three's improved cost position is largely due to the fact that U.S. parts suppliers are among the most competitive in the world, the study said.

But the researchers said the North American industry faces substantial difficulties from "burdensome public policies." They note that "the Big Three have an employee health-care cost disadvantage of more than \$500. Three have an employee health-care cost disadvantage of more than \$500 per vehicle compared to the Japanese producers, largely due to the absence of a national health care policy in the United States."

Separately, U.S. car sales in the June 11-20 period were at an annualized rate of 6.4 million units, unchanged from the year-earlier period, according to preliminary data from major automakers. (UPI, Reuters)

Brady Unveils Bill to Aid Banks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady unveiled on Wednesday a bill that is designed to relieve the regulatory burden on U.S. banks.

The legislation would roll back some provisions in last year's Bank Safety Act that Mr. Brady said are excessive. A hotly debated aspect of the bill is likely to be a proposal to relieve small, rural banks from requirements that they invest in their local communities.

BP Will Incur Charge for Job Cuts

CLEVELAND (Combined Dispatches) — Rodney Chase, chairman and chief executive of British Petroleum Co.'s BP America unit, announced a cost-cutting program Wednesday that he said would result in a one-time charge of \$40-50 million against the corporation's earnings, most likely in the second half of this year.

He also said the company expects the program, which will cut 600 to 700 staff positions, will cost by \$125 million per year. BP cited the effects of the recession on the oil industry for the cuts, which focus on workers in the company's Cleveland headquarters. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

S&P Downgrades United and Parent

NEW YORK (AP) — Standard & Poor's Corp. said Wednesday that it had downgraded its ratings on debt of UAL Corp. and its United Air Lines Inc. unit. About \$2.9 billion is affected by the action.

The downgrades are based on a sluggish economic recovery in the United States, slower growth in Japan and intensified fare competition on domestic routes. S&P said UAL will probably report a loss this year and will incur increased debt and lease obligations to fund a projected \$3.9 billion capital spending budget.

NYSE Punishes Shearson, Traders

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday fined Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. \$500,000, suspended two former traders and fined one of them \$100,000 for an alleged stock price manipulation.

The NYSE alleged that Shearson's former co-head of equities, Peter J. DePuzzo, ordered an improper trade that increased the price of a Nov. 1990 stock offering of ConAgra Inc.

Mr. DePuzzo, 51, was fined and suspended for four months from the securities industry. Manny Geromatos, 44, a former Shearson executive, was suspended for two months from the industry and an additional four months from holding any supervisory job.

For the Record

The fugitive founder of Crazy Eddie, the defunct 43-store New York-based electronic retail chain, has been arrested in Israel. Eddie Antar had disappeared in February 1990 after skipping a federal court hearing. (AP)

DOLLAR: Currency Hammered

(Continued from page 1)

it could cost the economy \$1 billion a day in lost freight shipments. The White House immediately urged Congress to end the strike by emergency legislation, but with the tightening gridlock of election-year politics, leading Democrats were cool to the administration's request.

"All of this raised the general question of the administration's economic strategy in an election year and its relationship with the Fed, unnering financial markets."

David Jones of Aubrey Lanston & Co. said that Chairman Alan Greenspan's "credibility is on the line, and the bond market is betting that he'll cave in to pressure from Bush."

Mr. Jones and others were by no means certain that the market's bets would pay off, because the Fed normally tries to resist such pressures and assert its political independence.

Robert Brusca of Nikko Securities said he thought it was "dumb" to pressure the Fed, and inside the Fed itself officials warned it that historically it was counterproductive.

But Mr. Levy of CRT Government Securities said the Fed itself was uncertain about the choppy

course of the recovery and divided about whether to risk more inflation to stimulate the economy.

To Allan Sinai of The Boston Co., the dispute was a further sign of gridlock in Washington that paralyzes economic management. He said: "There's every reason for the Fed to lower interest rates; the economy is not up to snuff in the second quarter, inflation is down, money supply is running below the Fed's targets, bank loans are low, and the slowdown in Germany and Japan calls for more stimulus here."

"The administration is right on interest rates, and if the Fed fails to see that, then it's just another argument in favor of throwing everyone out in Washington and starting all over again."

Foreign Exchange

year and its relationship with the Fed, unnering financial markets. David Jones of Aubrey Lanston & Co. said that Chairman Alan Greenspan's "credibility is on the line, and the bond market is betting that he'll cave in to pressure from Bush."

WORK: EC Accord Near on 48-Hour Weekly Limit

(Continued from first finance page) vision sought by Germany. Instead, the EC would respect its diversity of cultural, ethnic, religious and other factors" by allowing nations to decide.

"We still don't believe that there's a need for Community legislation in this field, but we feel the compromise proposal removes the most damaging aspects," a British official said. "People could still

work more than 48 hours voluntarily, and companies retain their flexibility so their costs won't go up."

Other EC countries could have opted Britain because the measure required only a majority vote, but Portugal, which holds the rotating EC presidency, sought to avoid an ugly clash just two days before the Lisbon meeting of EC leaders.

Under the compromise, the 48-hour week would be averaged over a four-month reference period.

Diplomats said, however, that the entire deal could be held up over the separate issue of reference period and collective bargaining agreements.

Germany sought a lengthy period to allow for flexibility in labor-management relations, while France sought a shorter period to protect workers.

Certain occupations that require irregular working hours would be specifically excluded.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Press June 24

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and others. Columns include index, high, low, last, and change.

U.S. FUTURES

Visa Associated Press June 24

Table of U.S. futures markets including Grains, Metals, Livestock, and Food. Columns include index, high, low, last, and change.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Visa Associated Press June 24

Table of U.S. market data including S&P 500, NYSE Composite, and various commodity and futures indices. Columns include index, high, low, last, and change.

Large table of market data including S&P 500, NYSE Composite, and various commodity and futures indices. Columns include index, high, low, last, and change.

Large advertisement for 'Painler Pre' and 'NYSE' with various text and graphics.

SPORTS EURO 92

Danes' Vacations Happily on Hold

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

STENUNGSUND, Sweden — Richard Moller Nielsen decided finally, sometime during the long winter, that at the end of the club season in June he was going to put in the new kitchen. It is worse than trying to lose weight after the holidays. It is even worse than watching France play England. He was going to spend a good week in a jail cell of a room, ripping out linoleum, cabinets, plumbing...

Then the phone rang.

"A few weeks ago, I went to Denmark," Brian Laudrup said. His season with Bayern Munchen had just ended. "I went to Denmark. I was planning to take vacation. Then suddenly a Danish football official phoned me and said we have to all come together. We were going to be playing in the European championship."

FIFA, the international soccer association, had at the last moment banned Yugoslavia from the tournament. Denmark, with 13 points in eight qualifying matches, had finished second to Yugoslavia. The Danes began training only nine days before their opening tournament match, against England.

"We said, O.K., we have to go to Sweden for three matches," Laudrup said. "Then we make our vacation."

It was assumed that, at best, Denmark might take pride in deciding which two from among France, England and Sweden would advance to the semifinals. France's strategy was to play for a tie against England, counting on a victory over Denmark to qualify for the next round. No offense was suggested: even the Danes were admitting they had no business being here.

"I was going to take 14 days vacation in Greece," striker Henrik Larsen said. "Then it came that we were going to play in the championship, so I called and changed my plans. I was going to take a trip, only to Crete, after our third game. Then we won that match. Now I'm not going to Greece anymore."

In these two weeks, Denmark has taken hold of international soccer's conservative, self-conscious premises — has turned them upside down, run circles around them. The Danes have made fools of the self-important French, who ignored their own Jean-Pierre Papin as if the world's most lethal striker was waving from the other side of a canyon. Now the Danes have upset the Dutch, who may have been the most talented team in Europe but on Monday night weren't even the best team in Gothenburg.

Nielsen, Denmark's manager, has said that his players were only 50 percent ready when they gathered a week before their first match. Though he couldn't help them physically, he could spend more time talking with each of them, discussing their roles, how he imagined them melding in so short a time. In scrimmages, he favored the offense and goal-scoring. More than anything, he wanted to drill success into them.

"I would have preferred a longer period of time to prepare," Nielsen said after practice

here Wednesday. "After playing one hour in most of the matches here, they're nearly running out of gas. The way we prepared, I tried to make them sharp. They have worked hard, don't forget that, but it's not good to drain all the power out of them."

"I think, now, that it was an advantage for us," said Laudrup, the attacking midfielder. The other teams had been making their training sessions for four or five weeks. When you train for that long, then you don't enjoy playing football. One week is not enough, but, to me, two weeks is perfect."

They improved with each game. When one was finished, they looked forward to the next. By their match with France, the Danes were attacking — not hesitating for the perfect opportunity, but firing off the best shots that came their way. Every player dreams of playing that way, but so few are allowed. The secret of working hard, after all, is to enjoy it.

"We are thinking, we can do it, we can do it, we can do it," Larsen said. "After 20 seconds against Holland, Brian Laudrup was breaking in against their goalkeeper. We could see then that we could manage it."

Larsen, a defender with Lyngby in the Danish League, was hardly known internationally, and rarely a scorer. Now he is hoping to return to the Italian League after scoring three times in the tournament, including both of Denmark's regulation-time goals before the shootout victory against the Netherlands in the semifinal.

"I have been in the right places when the ball came," Larsen said. "I can't explain why I've scored so many goals in Sweden. I can't explain it."

How many goals was he expecting against Germany?

"I hope two," Larsen said. "But I have to be realistic. I don't think I'll score on Friday."

No?

"Well, maybe," he said.

On Tuesday morning Henrik Andersen was flown home in a Danish Army helicopter for the surgery to repair his knee, which had been broken in half in a collision with the Netherlands' Marco van Basten. He was greeted at the base by 100 people, holding Danish flags, singing to him as he was lowered out of the helicopter. Andersen was overwhelmed, but so have been the Danes.

Seven players are nursing muscle injuries, among them Laudrup, Larsen and defender Kent Nielsen, who missed the semifinal. But the team's physician promises that all will play. Defender Kim Vilfort left last week to visit his daughter, who has leukemia. He returned in time to score in the penalty shoot-out against the Dutch.

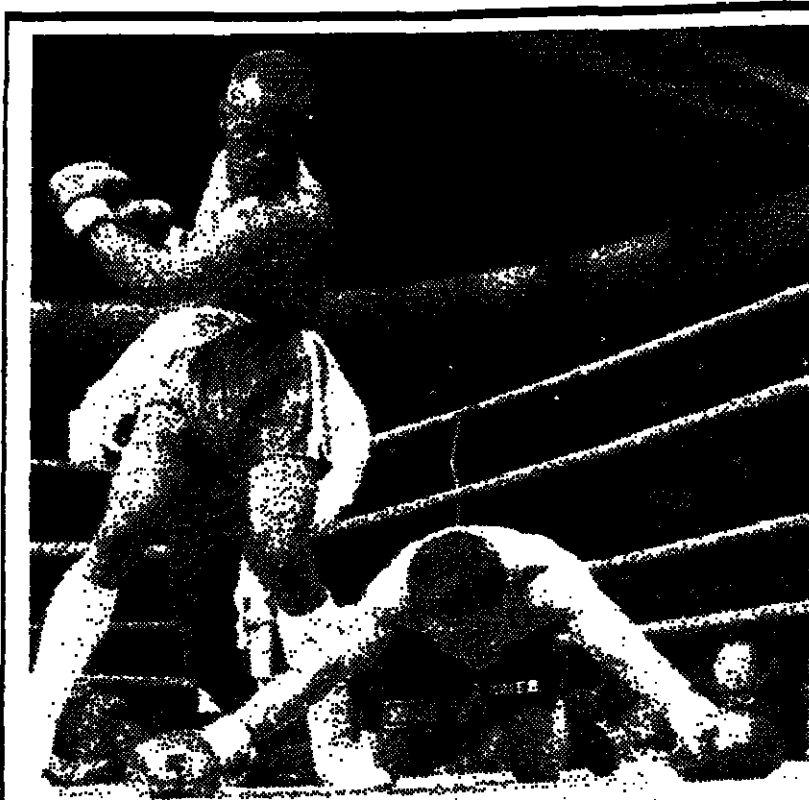
The other teams spent months preparing for this championship, and in three weeks the Danes have surpassed all but one of them. This will be the final in their history.

If they were to beat world champion Germany? It suggests a Danish miracle.

"Miracles!" scoffed Nielsen, the coach. "There are no miracles. The only way to get something I know is to work hard."

He turned to a group of Danish fans and asked if they had witnessed any miracles. Wool in the pocket, they said.

"That's the only thing that comes without doing anything," said the coach. "Wool in the pocket."



HERE'S ONE FOR DAD — Tracy Harris Patterson, the adopted son of the former heavyweight champion, Floyd Patterson — who is his trainer and manager — knocked out WBC super bantamweight champion Thierry Jacob of France in the second round to win the title Tuesday night in Albany, New York. That made the Pattersons the first father and son to win championships.

SIDELINES

7 Englishmen Are Charged With Assault, Other Crimes

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Seven Englishmen were charged Wednesday with assault and other crimes during the European Championship soccer matches in the southern city of Malmö. Their names were not released, in keeping with Swedish practice.

A 33-year-old English was accused of fraud, falsification of documents and receiving stolen goods for allegedly using a stolen credit card to pay a \$285 restaurant bill.

A 23-year-old Londoner who allegedly had six stolen shirts and four grams of hashish on him, was charged with receiving stolen goods and possession of an illegal substance.

2 Formula One Races Set For Japan in '93 Season

PARIS (AP) — Two of next year's Formula One races will be held in Japan, FISA said Wednesday.

The Asian Grand Prix in Autopolis will be the third event of the year, replacing the Mexican Grand Prix, while the Japanese Grand Prix will be the penultimate race of the year. It will be the first time that Japan has hosted two Formula One races.

Ferrari will continue to race in Formula One, Cesare Romiti, the managing director of Fiat of Turin, Ferrari's parent company, said Wednesday. He was responding to published reports of a possible Ferrari retirement, sparked by a streak of disappointing results by the Italian team. (AP)

Professional Figure Skaters Allowed Back in Olympics

DAVOS, Switzerland (AP) — The International Skating Union has voted to restore Olympic eligibility to any figure skater who has been declared ineligible for appearing in non-sanctioned professional events. The U.S. Figure Skating Federation proposed the rule change, which passed a verbal vote Tuesday and will go into effect on July 1.

While nearly all figure skating champions will be eligible to return to national, world and Olympic events, few have others. Brian Boitano, the 1988 Olympic gold medalist and a two-time world champion, has expressed an interest in doing so.

For the Record

Don Howe resigned Wednesday as coach of the English Premier League team Coventry City, citing the daily 150-mile (240-kilometer) round trip from his home outside London. (Reuters)

Claude Le Roy of France, who managed Cameroon to the African Nations Cup title four years ago, has replaced Ilie Balaci of Romania as manager of the African Champions' Cup winner, Club Africain. (AP)

Yuri Sedykh, winner of Olympic golds in hammer throwing in 1976 and 1980 and a world title last year, and Sergei Litvinov, another world and Olympic champion, failed to qualify for the Barcelona Games during team trials Tuesday night in Moscow. (Reuters)

In-Camp Snarling Means Germans Are in the Mood

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

GOTHENBURG — The Germans are in the mood to win yet another major trophy.

You could tell: Their camp up in Arvidaberg, 320 kilometers (200 miles) from here, has become a door-us-versus-them enclave as Friday's European Championship match nears.

In contrast to the Danish casualty station, Germany's players had relaxed while their manager, Berti Vogts, told them, "I don't want to see your faces for a day and a half."

It is the way they filled that free time that sparked animus between the current German players and three old-timers — former goalie Tony Schumacher, midfielder Hans Peter Briegel and defender Paul Breitner — who are here as critics for the press.

Having crossed the divide, they are more tart than a woman scorned.

The gist of their view has been that the modern Germans lack character. Schumacher, who may be best remembered for putting France's Patrick Battiston into a hospital with a bodycheck in 1982, accuses today's players of hiding behind Vogts, of cutting themselves off from life by living behind barbed wire and playing video games and billiards all day.

A sharp retort came from his successor as goalkeeper, Boio Ilgner. "It is really necessary to play poker for 10,000 marks or to show your naked backside and throw water onto the press from the seventh floor?" Ilgner said, referring to the German team's antics in Spain at the 1986 World Cup.

"This can't be a definition of personality," he added. "I'm disappointed that instead of coming to

me with positive advice, Schumacher is using his mouth to spread animosity. He should at least say such things face to face."

Warning to the oldie-bashing these, striker Jürgen Klinsmann said: "Who are they to criticize us? It is not right to criticize a successful team, when they are as world champions, when they themselves never won it."

All this seems to be a prerequisite of German and Italian teams. The closer they get to a final, the more the poison leaks out — as if it is what they need to build a mean winning streak.

Certainly the Germans prepare in a more upright manner than the Danes. Vogts' attempted humor borders on arrogance as he tries to dispense his plans.

"We will not underestimate the Danes," he insists. "We will not get caught in a strategy trap. I am most

impressed with Flemming Povlsen, what he has done here for Denmark has been incredible, and after him I respect Brian Laudrup. I would like both on my team — the only problem is they are Danes and not Germans."

Having had an extra day to prepare, and in any case having enjoyed a semifinal against Sweden on Sunday that was in no way as traumatizing to limbs and emotions as Denmark's penalty shoot-out Monday against the Netherlands, Germany should be able to field an unchanged team.

It would comprise Ilgner, Jürgen Köhler, Thomas Helmer and Guido Buchwald, Stefan Reuter, Thomas Hässler, Stefan Effenberg, Matthias Sammer and Andreas Brehme, Klinsmann and Karlheinz Riedle.

Helmer, the libero, is the one player who can become a star Friday. He also has specific knowledge

BOOKS

THE SCANDAL OF ULYSSES: The Sensational Life of a Twentieth-Century Masterpiece

By Bruce Arnold. 273 pages. \$22.95. St. Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10010.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda

STATELY, plump editions of James Joyce's "Ulysses" have enshrined June 16 among the sacred dates of the literary calendar. On that day in 1904 Leopold Bloom, wanders breakfast to his wife Molly, wanders through the city of Dublin, meets up with Stephen Dedalus (hero of "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"), and eventually falls asleep next to his wife while she dreamily recalls her courtship and marriage. An ordinary day, then, but one made extraordinary by the sheer density of lived experience and verbal texture with which Joyce invests it; like a literary neutron star, "Ulysses" compacts all of Dublin — as well as a touching love story, a father's search for a lost son, endless wordplay, elaborate symbolism, inventiveness of every sort — into a single, very funny novel that many would rank as the greatest in English.

Not surprisingly, fans around the world now celebrate Bloomsday with marathon readings of Joyce's classic, at special lectures in his honor, by pilgrimages to Dublin, in drunken bon-

home at Irish pubs. Their and courtly, afflicted with severe eye problems and eventual blindness, James Joyce (1882-1941) has himself become an icon of modernism, the advocate of "silence, exile and cunning" who brought to his religion of art both the nimble-mindedness of a Jesuit and the heroic discipline of an anchorite.

But he also brought upon himself the fires of the inquisition. As Bruce Arnold relates in "The Scandal of Ulysses," Joyce's novel has been condemned as unreadable and burned as obscene. It has attracted trouble ever since portions of it, appearing in *The Little Review* from 1918 to 1920, led to an obscenity case against that magazine's editors, which they lost.

In his gleefully waspish, anecdotal account of "Ulysses" and its publishing history, Arnold focuses on the complexities attending the printing of a novel in English by an Irish writer, typeset in France for an American bookseller. He takes us briskly through the manuscripts, drafts, typescripts, carbon copies, serializations and proofs. He also reminds us that Joyce blackened his galleys with 75,000 words of additions and emendations.

Though fascinating in itself, such textual history mainly serves as background to Arnold's extended account of "The Joyce Wars." In 1994 Hans Walter Gabler, a German scholar approved by the Joyce estate, brought out a "critical and synoptic edition" of "Ulysses," in

BRIDGE

By Alain Truscott

THE diagrammed deal presented a tricky playing problem in four hearts. After the diagrammed auction South had considerable information about the distribution. The diamonds were not evenly divided, since spades had not been bid they were likely to be divided 4-3. East ruffed to have four, since West might have shown a four-card suit after the one-heart overall.

After two rounds of clubs had been led, for a ruff in the closed hand, an attempt to play diamonds and eventually ruff the fourth round in the dummy was decidedly risky and would have failed. West would have been able to upruff dummy's heart king on the third round of diamonds, and if South prevented this by drawing two rounds of trumps East would be able to draw dummy's last trump.

The winning line was to ruff clubs in the hand, not diamonds in the dummy. South had to cross to the spade queen at the third trick and play a club. East would throw a spade, and South would ruff. Two rounds of spades ending the dummy would permit another club lead. If South was allowed to score his remaining small trump he would have 10 tricks. And if East ruffed South could overrump, draw trumps, and eventually score his 10th trick with the remaining trump in the dummy.

NORTH
 ♠ K Q 8
 ♥ K 3 2
 ♦ 8 4 2
 ♣ 10 7 3 2

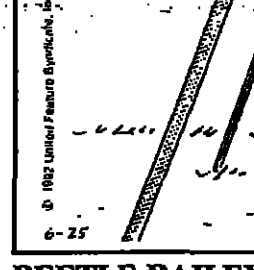
EAST
 ♠ 9 5 4 2
 ♥ J 10 7
 ♦ K J 10 7
 ♣ 6 5

SOUTH
 ♠ A 7 6
 ♥ A Q 8 5 4
 ♦ A 8 5 3
 ♣ 8

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
 West: 1♣ Pass 1♦
 North: 2♥ Pass 2♥
 East: 1♦ Pass 1♥
 South: 4♥

West led the club king.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



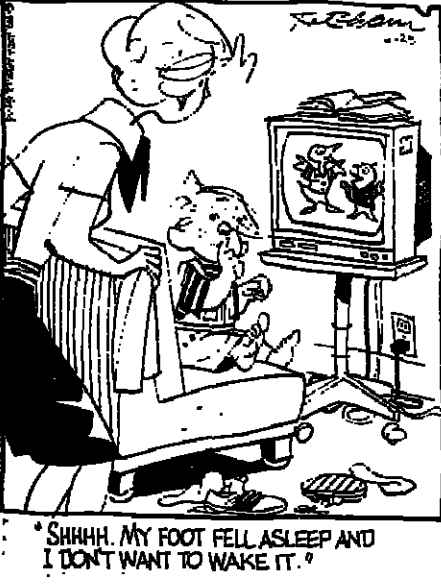
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAWLED WORD GAME by Hans Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SUBGO
 YINCC
 MEEPID
 TIDSEW

HE TRIED TO LEARN HOW TO SKI, BUT BY THE TIME HE LEARNED HOW TO STAND HE COULDN'T DO THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the squares, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: MUSHY GORGE MALLET SOCIAL
 Answer: What a good examiner is supposed to be able to make — "MOUSE" CALLS

BLONDIE



SPOR...
 ANCLs Askin...
 For Withdraw...
 From Olympi...

SCOREBOARD

AMERICAN LEAGUE
 DETROIT 5, CHICAGO 4
 CLEVELAND 4, PITTSBURGH 3
 KANSAS CITY 3, MINNAPOLIS 2
 BALTIMORE 2, MILWAUKEE 1
 ST. LOUIS 1, CINCINNATI 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE
 ST. PETERSBURG 4, PHOENIX 3
 SAN FRANCISCO 3, SAN DIEGO 2
 LOS ANGELES 2, SAN JOSE 1
 SEATTLE 1, OAKLAND 0

BASEBALL LEAGUE
 TEXAS 4, CALIFORNIA 3
 NEW YORK 3, FLORIDA 2
 MICHIGAN 2, INDIANA 1
 ILLINOIS 1, OHIO 0

WRESTLING
 USA 4, CANADA 3
 GERMANY 2, JAPAN 1
 SOUTH AFRICA 1, POLAND 0

WORLD CUP
 DENMARK 2, SWITZERLAND 1
 GERMANY 1, NETHERLANDS 0

OLYMPIC GAMES
 USA 4, GERMANY 3
 CUBA 2, POLAND 1
 EAST GERMANY 1, WEST GERMANY 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE
 DETROIT 5, CHICAGO 4
 CLEVELAND 4, PITTSBURGH 3
 KANSAS CITY 3, MINNAPOLIS 2
 BALTIMORE 2, MILWAUKEE 1
 ST. LOUIS 1, CINCINNATI 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE
 ST. PETERSBURG 4, PHOENIX 3
 SAN FRANCISCO 3, SAN DIEGO 2
 LOS ANGELES 2, SAN JOSE 1
 SEATTLE 1, OAKLAND 0

BASEBALL LEAGUE
 TEXAS 4, CALIFORNIA 3
 NEW YORK 3, FLORIDA 2
 MICHIGAN 2, INDIANA 1
 ILLINOIS 1, OHIO 0

WRESTLING
 USA 4, CANADA 3
 GERMANY 2, JAPAN 1
 SOUTH AFRICA 1, POLAND 0

WORLD CUP
 DENMARK 2, SWITZERLAND 1
 GERMANY 1, NETHERLANDS 0

OLYMPIC GAMES
 USA 4, GERMANY 3
 CUBA 2, POLAND 1
 EAST GERMANY 1, WEST GERMANY 0

SPORTS

ANC Is Asking For Withdrawal From Olympics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG—The African National Congress called Wednesday the South African sports bodies to pull out of all international competition, including next month's Olympics in Barcelona, to protest the Boipatso massacre in which at least 40 blacks were killed last week.

The ANC's sports chief and national executive committee member, Steve Tshwete, said the black opposition movement had decided to call a summit of sports bodies, probably next week, to hear the ANC's request.

"The country is in a state of mourning. We will ask sporting bodies to reimpose the moratorium until the political situation is normalized," he said.

"But we don't want to prescribe to them. We want them to see our point of view."

He said the ANC believed a moratorium should include a soccer tour by Cameroon in July, rugby tours by New Zealand and Australia in August and South Africa's participation in the Olympics.

"South Africa was readmitted to the Olympic movement last year; it had been barred since the 1960 Games in Rome. Most of the sports boycotts have been lifted in the past year in response to President F.W. de Klerk's reforms.

Sam Ramsamy, head of the National Olympic Committee of South Africa, said there were no plans at present to withdraw, but that he would be consulting with the ANC and other groups.

"We are constantly monitoring the situation, and if circumstances called for it then we would have to re-examine our position," he said.

Ramsamy helped get South Africa banned from international sport as part of the anti-apartheid struggle, then was named to head the racially unified Olympic committee that was readmitted to the Games.

"We'll see how the situation is going to develop," the International Olympic Committee's spokeswoman, Michele Verdini, said in Geneva.

"NOCAS is recognized by the IOC and they've accepted the invitation to go to Barcelona. It was so as of yesterday. We haven't been informed officially of anything. That's all we can say for the time being."

The ANC wields considerable influence in most of South Africa's newly integrated sporting administrations, including the National Olympic Committee of South Africa. (Reuters, AP)



Fifth seeded Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, top, made an earlier than expected exit when she was beaten by unseeded Julie Halard of France, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, in a second-round match that had more ups and downs than a roller-coaster. An umpire took a closer look at the line that separated Michael Stich from a loss to Amos Mansdorf of Israel before the defending men's champion rallied to win, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-3.

Seles Prevails, Sánchez Falls to Frenchwoman

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WIMBLEDON, England — Monica Seles, the top women's seed, had to work a little harder than usual, but she prevailed Wednesday at the Wimbledon tennis championships and extended her two-year winning streak for Grand Slam events.

Seles defeated Sabine Appelmans of Belgium, 6-3, 6-2. Seles has not lost a Grand Slam match since 1990.

Fifth-seeded Arantxa Sánchez Vicario made an earlier than expected exit when she was beaten by Julie Halard of France in a second-round match that had more ups and downs than a roller coaster.

After winning the first set and taking a 2-1 lead in the second, the unseeded Halard's game collapsed — the last five straight games. But Halard regained control in the final set to win, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

The Spaniard was the first woman's seed to lose in the tournament, but her unique status did not last long. The No. 15 seed, Kimiko Date of Japan, was eliminated minutes later by the American Gigi Fernandez, 6-1, 6-3.

Stefan Edberg, the No. 2 men's seed, downed Gary Muller of South Africa, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, 7-6 (7-4). In an all-U.S. match, fifth-seed Pete Sampras knocked off Todd Woodbridge, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (7-9), 6-4.

Andre Agassi completed a two-day victory over Andrei Chesnokov of Russia to reach the second round. The 12th-seeded American completed a 5-7, 6-1, 7-5, 7-5 victory in a match that had been halted by rain and darkness Tuesday evening.

Resuming at 1-2, 0-40 down on his own serve, Agassi soon fell 3-1, behind but broke back immediately prior to taking the third set. Increasingly at ease, he completed the victory and then celebrated by throwing his sweaty white shirt to screaming admirers.

The defending men's champion, Michael Stich, also got into trouble, he lost the first set and came within two points of dropping the second. But the third-seeded German rallied to win the second set in a tie-breaker and then used his strong serve to finish off Mansdorf, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-3.

With an overpowering serve, the men's No. 8 seed, Goran Ivanisevic, unloaded 34 aces in a 6-4, 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 6-3 defeat of Mark Woodford. Ivanisevic's fastest serve traveled at 129 miles an hour (208 kmph).

The 34 aces were the most in a Wimbledon match since John Feaver unranked 42 in a 1976 loss to John Newcombe that lasted five sets.

Woodford became so frustrated, that he held his racket upside down, while waiting to return a serve in the second set. Seeing that, Ivanisevic turned his own racket upside down and tried to serve with the handle — but completely missed the ball.

So Ivanisevic switched hands and served with his right hand. Woodford, also a left-hander, switched to his right hand and the duo played out the point — which Ivanisevic won.

"At one stage I could not help laughing because I just felt so weak out there," Woodford said. "It was like a shooting gallery — you walk from side to side and occasionally you hit one. I had no chance of seeing most of his serves."

Other men's seeds advancing to the third round were 10th-seeded Ivan Lendl, a 7-5, 7-6 (8-6), 1-6, 7-5 winner over Arne Thoms, 11th-seeded Richard Krajicek and 13th-seeded Brad Gilbert. Krajicek won, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3, 6-1, over Paul Haarhuis in an all-Dutch battle, and Gilbert defeated Simon Youl, 6-1, 7-5, 7-5.

Women advancing to the third round included ninth-seeded Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere and her sister, 12th-seeded Katerina Mihleeva. Also winning were seventh-seeded Mary Jo Fernandez, 10th-seeded Anke Huber and 14th-seeded Nathalie Tauziat.

In a second-round match halted by darkness, fourth-seeded Martina Navratilova led fellow-American Kimberly Po, U.S., 6-2, 3-6,

Fielder Grand Slam Blasts Tigers Past Red Sox, 11-7

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Cecil Fielder found his comfort zone, and that made the Boston Red Sox uncomfortable indeed.

"There hasn't been one day in the last few weeks where I've felt the same and felt comfortable every time up," said Fielder, whose fourth grand slam home run in the major leagues capped a seventh-best first major-league victory after losing five hits and one run in 3 1/2 innings. His family was watching local television. "My mother probably fainted," said Kieley. "It was kind of an ugly win, but a win's a win."

Orioles 7, Brewers 1: In Milwaukee, Cal Ripken continued his hitting tear with two home runs as Baltimore closed to within a half-game of rain-outed Toronto. Ripken, 23-for-47 in the last 11 games, hit a bases-empty homer in the fifth and a three-run shot in the seventh.

Twins 5, Angels 3: Pedro Munoz's bases-loaded double in a four-run third broke open the game in Minneapolis as Earl Blevins, who missed last season after shoulder surgery, went five hits, five runs, three walks and a run-scoring balk in the first three innings against his former teammates. Blevins, 41, entered the game with a 1.67 earned-run average, having allowed only two earned runs in his previous five outings.

White Sox 7, Indians 1: Jack McDowell got his 10th victory with an eight-inning hit in Chicago and Robin Ventura drove in three runs with a two-run double and a single against Cleveland.

Royals 2, Yankees 1: George Brett, who doubled leading off the sixth and moved up when Jim Eisenreich was safe on second baseman Mike Gallego's throwing error, scored the winning run on Brent Mayne's sacrifice fly as Hipo-

Texas Rain Keeps Damper on Ryan

The Associated Press

ARLINGTON, Texas — The dark cloud hanging over Nolan Ryan's season washed out the Toronto-Texas game and kept baseball's oldest player winless in 1992.

Ryan, 45, gave up one hit in two innings before a thunderstorm washed out his 14th attempt for a victory this season, the longest winless streak of Ryan's 26-year major league career.

Also washed away were strikeouts 5,571, 5,572 and 5,573 — and Dave Winfield's first home run off Ryan, a wind-aided shot leading off the second inning.

The score was tied 1-1 when the Rangers came up in the bottom of the second and a big thunderstorm sent both teams to the clubhouse and 35,000-plus fans scurrying for cover. A postponement was called 55 minutes and several inches of rain later.

Rito Pichardo held New York to four hits for 6 1/2 innings in Kansas City.

Athletics 12, Mariners 7: Harold Baines' three-run homer and two-run double in Oakland highlighted a 10-run third that beat Seattle. Baines drove in seven runs, which tied his career RBI record, set May 7, 1991, against Baltimore. (UPI, AP)

Glavine Pitches a Gem To Keep Braves Rolling

The Associated Press

For the past month, Tom Glavine and the Atlanta Braves have been a practically unbeatable combination.

Glavine pitched a five-hitter and became the major leagues' first 11-game winner as the red-hot Braves blanked the San Francisco Giants, 7-0, Tuesday night in Atlanta.

It was the fifth straight victory for Glavine (11-3) and the fourth straight for the Braves, who have won 20 of 23 since May 27, when Glavine began his winning streak.

"We're firing on all cylinders," said Glavine, who has four shutouts and six complete games this season. "It makes it very hard for the other team to beat us."

He needed only eight pitches to beat the Giants, getting eight hitters on one pitch each and eight others on two pitches.

Deion Sanders hit a two-run triple and a bases-empty homer as Atlanta got a season-high 17 hits.

Reds 10, Astros 6: Reggie Sanders' two-run triple in Cincinnati capped a five-run fifth against Houston that helped the Reds end a four-game losing streak.

Joe Oliver and Paul O'Neill had two-run homers in the Reds' 15-hit attack, which followed a special batting practice supervised by the manager, Lou

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	42	28	.600	—
Baltimore	41	29	.585	1 1/2
Minnesota	36	37	.493	6 1/2
Chicago	33	41	.446	10 1/2
Seattle	32	43	.430	12 1/2
California	29	49	.367	18 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	32	43	.430	—
Chicago	32	43	.430	—
Minnesota	31	44	.413	1/2
Los Angeles	27	49	.353	6 1/2
San Diego	26	50	.340	7 1/2
Kansas City	24	53	.316	10 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	40	31	.564	—
Atlanta	36	35	.514	4 1/2
San Francisco	33	39	.457	8 1/2
Philadelphia	31	41	.433	10 1/2
Montreal	29	44	.396	13 1/2
Los Angeles	27	47	.367	16 1/2

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	42	28	.600	—
Baltimore	41	29	.585	1 1/2
Minnesota	36	37	.493	6 1/2
Chicago	33	41	.446	10 1/2
Seattle	32	43	.430	12 1/2
California	29	49	.367	18 1/2

Tennis

Wimbledon

Match	Score
Seles (U.S.) vs. Appelmans (Bel.)	6-3, 6-2
Halard (Fr.) vs. Sánchez (Sp.)	6-3, 2-6, 6-3
Stich (Ger.) vs. Mansdorf (Isr.)	4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-3
Edberg (Swe.) vs. Muller (S.A.)	7-6 (7-3), 6-3, 7-6 (7-4)
Sampras (U.S.) vs. Woodbridge (Aus.)	7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (7-9), 6-4
Agassi (U.S.) vs. Chesnokov (Rus.)	5-7, 6-1, 7-5, 7-5
Thoms (Den.) vs. Lendl (U.S.)	7-5, 7-6 (8-6), 1-6, 7-5
Krajicek (Cz.) vs. Gilbert (U.S.)	7-6 (8-6), 6-3, 6-1
Haarhuis (Holl.) vs. Tauziat (Fra.)	6-1, 7-5, 7-5
Mihleeva (Ukr.) vs. Fragniere (Svi.)	7-6 (8-6), 6-3, 6-1
Huber (Ger.) vs. Navratilova (Cze.)	6-2, 3-6
Po (U.S.) vs. Navratilova (Cze.)	6-2, 3-6

Basketball

Euroleague

Match	Score
Barcelona vs. Valencia	94-76
Real Madrid vs. Joventut	94-76

Baseball

Transactions

Player	Team	Notes
Bob Ryan	Atlanta	Called up from Triple-A
Tom Glavine	Atlanta	Called up from Triple-A
Greg Maddux	San Francisco	Called up from Triple-A
Ryan Howard	San Francisco	Called up from Triple-A

Baseball

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For One Yeltsin, Lets, Not Nyets

The Associated Press

STONE MOUNTAIN, Georgia — Boris Yeltsin is the United States to play tennis.

Not the president of Russia, but his 9-year-old grandson, one of 14 members of the Russian Tennis Academy competing in this week's Hadden Hills Junior Classic.

Boris acted shy, knew just only that he was very excited about being in the United States.

From here, the students will travel to Morristown, Tennessee; Fort Myers, Florida; and Jekyll Island, Georgia, for more conferences and tournaments.

"When the students were asked, 'Who wants to become a professional tennis player?'" 14 hands were raised.

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ART BUCHWALD

Getting the Real Dope

WASHINGTON — Rejoice, all you consumers—Brother has gone into the credit card business. It has been revealed that American Express not only signs up customers for credit cards but also sells the information on their spending habits to other organizations.



But it has agreed to take a customer's name off the list if he or she begs them to. I must say that when I heard what Amex had been doing I was terribly worried. I thought that my buying habits were privileged information, and that the less people knew about my lifestyle the better off I was.

Tax Break for U.K. Movies

LONDON — Britain's flagging film industry received new tax breaks from the government on Tuesday. The Treasury financial secretary Stephen Dorrell said the two new tax relief measures represented "an important step forward in helping the British film industry."

When a Wanderer Meets Stan Kenton

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This is one fine mess when you first of all have to define a musician from the Third World by what he is not. To set the record straight up-front, Safy Boutella makes neither rai nor World Music.

Try 'Africano-funk' and 'Arabo-Andalusian' to describe his music.

When the Algerian war ended, many Frenchmen left, abandoning their houses. At the age of 12 in Algiers he walked into one of them, looked through the record collection and because it had a futuristic jacket which appealed to his fantasies, listened to a 10-inch 33-rpm recording by Stan Kenton's band of Bob Graettinger's "This Modern World."

when he returned to Algeria after four years. He did not like America. It was too far from the odors and sounds of his own culture.

Since then he has written music for 30 Algerian, Tunisian and Moroccan films (he has also played two featured roles, one of them Romeo). Reading scenarios and sitting in front of screens, he learned "how to invent music for any kind of situation."

When he first heard the rock-Arabian fusion rai, which was rough and hard like punk, he understood immediately that it was the product of a sad society. It took so little to please the people, who needed very badly to dance. The performers were under-rehearsed and the records badly produced.

Then he heard rai superstar Khaled. This was something else. He like the energy and the originality and what the music did for the people. "I said to myself, I'd like to do something with rai so that it is no longer poor. People will never again be able to say it's cheap."

Research for the record "Kutché" was a harrowing experience. Drinking more than he wanted with Khaled in bars until dawn was part of a lifestyle which does not come naturally to Boutella. At first, he could not understand this man who caroused and talked about neckties and shoes, and he didn't like the way Khaled related to women.

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Boutella, who had just returned from two weeks in Algiers and will perform at the New Morning here Friday, spoke in a low voice with a slow measured cadence describing what's behind the emptiness and the tears. "I



Safy Boutella

like refinement, things should be nicely said. This should be normal, not a luxury. But there's no more elegance in Algeria. Algeria has been occupied by the Turks and the Romans and, for 132 years, by the French. After 30 years of independence, the people are completely out of it. Everybody steals. With all the petrol, the country should be rich. But you have some people with ranches, yachts and Mercedes and then the rest with nothing. So kids don't go to school, they see it doesn't get them anywhere, they say 'I might as well cheat like everybody else.' That's the worst crime, everyone is alienated, rai comes out of that. It's a way of saying 'I don't give a damn.'"

"After 132 years of occupation, stealing was like a normal postcolonial syndrome. I don't forgive it but I understand. It's a passage obligée, like World Music. World Music is a way of saying second-rate. It's also guilty from the Occident to the Third World. We remember that you exist, we're not really racist. I hope the World Music stage will pass and we'll end up with a real understanding between different people and that everybody will truly respect each other's culture as equal."

PEOPLE

Fergie Signs a TV Deal

The Duchess of York has signed a deal to make a TV star of her children's book creation. "Budgie the Helicopter." The former Sarah Ferguson has granted Sleepy Kids PLC, a television production company, an exclusive option to animate and merchandise characters from her books. The duchess's first two books about "Budgie," a little helicopter that rustles around rescuing people, have sold more than 100,000 copies.

Want something to remember Mariene Dietrich by? Her favorite piece of jewelry, described by Sotheby's as "a dazzling Important Ruby and Diamond Bracelet" and valued at up to \$400,000, is to be sold by the auction house in the fall. "It was the only piece of jewelry that she kept," her grandson Peter Bira said from Paris, where he has been sorting through papers and possessions of the actress, who died there May 6 at the age of 90.

The fashion designer Mary McFadden, 54, has been granted a divorce from her fourth husband, Kohle Yohannan, 24, in New York. "At exactly 1:15 P.M.," McFadden specified. The couple were married in 1989, when Yohannan was a student at Columbia University.

Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark has bowed to the requirements of public relations and abandoned his plans to live in a rent-controlled house in Cambridge, Massachusetts, while he attends Harvard University. "We gave up the house only because the case was brought up by the city council and in the papers," said Niels Elschow-Holm, private secretary to Queen Margrethe II, Frederik's mother. "We are not interested in having problems with anyone, so we found another place last week."

Ringo Starr, 51, said that during his post-Beatle boozing days, he was content to exist as a "celebrity" rather than a musician. "I'd be at movie premieres in London with my bow tie on and a bottle of cognac in my pocket," he said. "It got really sad. Someone in England put it so cruelly. They said, 'If there's an opening in an envelope, he'll be there.' That hit me." Starr, who has dried out, said his new album, "Time Takes Time," was "something I can be proud of."

Susan Lucci wept buckets and got a standing ovation at the Daytime Emmy awards. The only thing missing was the award, for which she had been nominated 13 times. Erika Szlezak, who plays the good-hearted heroine Victoria Buchanan on ABC's "One Life to Live," won for best actress for a third time. But Lucci, serving as a host of the awards show, merely wept—and stole the scene. "Thank you, thank you," she told the crowd of 4,500 who had openly rooted for her. "I couldn't begin to tell you how much that meant to me."

Setting off from London on a concert tour, the rock star Michael Jackson, 33, had a few words on the subject of children. "Our children are the most beautiful, most sweet, most treasured of our creation," he said meaningfully.

Geena Davis, who helped define the female "buddy movie" in "Thelma & Louise," says she never got to be Madonna's pal while making "A League of Their Own." "I never got close," Davis said. "I mean, you know, she's had a different life than the rest of us."

Dennis Barrie, the Cincinnati art museum curator acquitted in 1990 of obscenity charges for displaying Robert Mapplethorpe's photographs, has resigned in a dispute with trustees over artistic goals and costs. The Mapplethorpe exhibition set an attendance record for the arts center.

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